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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

PURNELL FOR JUDGE

Announcement Made on the President's Authority.

PURNELL'S LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

BOYD OFFERED THE CHOICE OF TWO DESIRABLE PLACES.

Cheatham to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia—All Nominations to be Sent to the Senate Shortly.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 21.—The announcement is authorized by Senator Pritchard and that Thomas R. Purnell, of Raleigh, will be appointed judge of the district, vice the death of the late Judge Seymour. This announcement is also authorized by the President. The nomination will probably be sent to the Senate tomorrow. Thomas R. Purnell was born about fifty years ago in the old Governor Dudley mansion in Wilmington. He is a grandson of Governor Dudley, Governor of North Carolina from 1836-41, and is the son of Thomas R. Purnell, of Halifax county. He served as civil engineer in the Southern army. After the war he worked as a sign painter in Wilmington. He graduated from Trinity college in 1869; studied law with Col. Strange in Wilmington; removed to Baltimore; studied law under Theophilus Horwitz; practiced law in Baltimore, and later returned to North Carolina, locating in Winston-Salem, where he married Miss Sevely, of Salem, niece of Col. Sevely, who was Assistant Postmaster-General during the war, and up to the second term of Grant's administration; was appointed State Librarian in 1873, when he removed to Raleigh; resigned in 1876; was twice elected to the Legislature from Wake county; was a Harrison elector in 1888; was Republican candidate for Attorney-General in 1892; and since 1892, when he cast his first vote for Grant, has been an active and prominent Republican in the State.

Col. James E. Boyd, whose name has been mentioned in connection with this appointment, was tendered today by the President the solicitorship of the Treasury, or the solicitorship of Internal Revenue. When seen by The Tribune representative, tonight, he said that he would accept one or the other of these places. It is probable that his appointment will be made tomorrow or next day.

It was also settled today that ex-Congressman Cheatham will be appointed recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. The President so informed Senator Pritchard this morning, and the nomination will go to the Senate within a day or two.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today is 106, 53 of which were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations, and 41 removed at the expiration of four years' service. Among the appointments were J. F. Worden, at Elk Creek, Allegheny county, vice J. W. Pool, removed; J. M. Vaughn, at Madison, Rockingham county, vice C. B. McAnally, removed; E. E. Pugh, at Progress, Randolph county, vice J. F. Clark, resigned.

J. B. H.

ALBEMARLE POSTMASTER.

Green M. Dwyer Will Receive the Appointment.

Special to The Tribune.

Albemarle, N. C., April 21.—Green M. Dwyer will probably succeed the present postmaster at Albemarle. Mr. Dwyer is a true blue, and consistent Republican. He is a merchant, and a good business man. He held the office under President Harrison, and had one more year to serve when he was ousted. His friends think it is a poor rule that works only one way, and that he should receive the appointment at

once. His papers and recommendations are first-class, and have been in Senator Pritchard's possession for some time.

COLD SNAP IN ROWAN.

Ice in Exposed Places—Fruit and Vegetation Damaged.

Special to The Tribune.

Gold Hill, N. C., April 21.—Last night was a cold one in this section. A heavy frost this morning was the result of yesterday's cold wind. The thermometer registered 36 degrees here at 6 o'clock this morning. In the flat woods district—three miles from Gold Hill—ice was plentiful in exposed places. Fruit, garden truck, wheat and oats are hurt some, but to what extent cannot yet be told. Fortunately everything was dry, and the damage may be less than is anticipated.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S JUBILEE.

Distinguished Company of Prelates Participate in the Exercises.

New York, April 21.—Archbishop Ryan celebrated his silver jubilee today. The most distinguished prelates present included Cardinals Gibbons, Algr. Martinelli, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Feehan, of Chicago; Corrigan, of New York, and Kahn, of St. Louis, and Bishops McQuaid, of Rochester; Wigger, of Newark, N. J.; Phelan, of Pittsburgh; Donnelly, of Lincoln; McGovern, of Harrisburg; Horstmann, of Cleveland; Farley, of New York, auxiliary to Archbishop Corrigan; O'Hara, of Scranton; Hoban, auxiliary to Archbishop McGovern; and Freudenstadt, auxiliary now in view of the papal legate to Archbishop Ryan.

Cardinal Gibbons occupied the Episcopal throne, while on the epistle side of the altar another throne had been erected for Mgr. Martinelli, around which hung the papal colors. The mass was sung by St. Cecilia. At the conclusion of the creed, Archbishop Hennebery preached a jubilee sermon. The conclusion of the ceremony was followed by an address to the archbishop by the clergy of the diocese and by the laity. To these addresses the archbishop replied eloquently and at length.

MAD STONE DID NOT STICK

A CITIZEN OF ROWAN BITTEN BY SUSPICIOUS LOOKING DOG.

Marriages, Deaths and Matters of Interest Relating to Salisbury and her People Generally.

Special to The Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 21.—Mr. R. I. McCurdy, of this county, was bitten yesterday by a dog that is supposed to be affected with hydrophobia. Mr. McCurdy came to town and had the madstone of Mr. W. S. Blackner applied to the wound, but it failed to adhere. The wound troubled him considerably last night, and this morning he went to Lexington to try another stone. The dog has been confined, and should any signs of hydrophobia appear Mr. McCurdy will likely go to New York for treatment.

Mr. H. C. Williams, of this city, has leased the Connelly Springs property for the coming year, and will take charge May 1. Mr. Williams is a successful manager, and will make a success of the property.

Misses Bessie Henderson, Jennie Mitchell Rankin and Maggie McNeely have gone to Concord, where they participate today in the York-Rodgers nuptials.

Mr. Lonnie Vanderford has been very ill for some time of typhoid fever. His brother and sister, who are at college, have returned home.

Mr. Dick Sparnell, a highly respected farmer of this county, was taken to Georgia last night on requisition papers. Some time ago Mr. Sparnell and his son were in Georgia, when his son became engaged in a dispute with a negro. The negro attempted to shoot, but was prevented from doing so by Mr. Sparnell, who himself wounded the negro. The wound was slight and the negro was taken to the hospital.

The marriage of Miss May Stewart, daughter of the late J. J. Stewart, to Mr. Harvey D. Abernathy, of Hickory, is announced to take place May 3, at the home of her mother.

Mr. Edgar Johnson and Miss Mabel Kizer, two of our most popular young people, will be married next week. They will take an extended trip to Northern cities.

Mr. George W. Ray, an employee of the Salisbury Ice company, died this morning of pneumonia. He was a brother of the man who was so brutally assaulted some time ago.

Mr. W. A. Bailey and W. F. Williams, of Davie, were in the city last night, on their way to Lexington.

Mr. D. A. Covington, of Ular, was in the city yesterday on legal matters. Miss Bessie Noble, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting Miss Carrie Murphy, left for her home last night.

Quite a number of our people are at Statesville attending the federal court.

J. L. B.

Destruction Wrought by the Freeze.

Baltimore, April 21.—Reports from the fruit-raising districts of this State indicate that a vast amount of damage was done by the recent cold wave. Peach and strawberry growers along the peninsula of the eastern shore are very much downcast over the prospects. Truckers from the fruit belt of Delaware and Virginia are sending in very discouraging accounts of the damage done by the freeze. In places where the thermometer went down to 26 degrees, entire crops of peaches and berries were destroyed.

REVISE SENATE RULES

Mason of Illinois Speaks to His Resolution.

GALLERIES ENJOY THE PERFORMANCE

THE NEW SENATOR A VIGOROUS AND AGGRESSIVE AGITATOR.

Hoar Says Action on the Rules is Improbable at This Session—Quorum at Executive Session Obtained With Difficulty.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 21.—The expectation that something would be said in the Senate today about the war between Turkey and Greece has not materialized. There was disappointment in that direction, but "Billy" Mason, the new Illinois Senator, performed, and a little later, when the galleries were cleared for executive session, the crowd showed great satisfaction at the speaker's event. Yesterday Mr. Mason, between visits to the White House, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule providing for closing debate and for the previous question. He wanted three or five minutes, he said, today, addressing the chair, to say something in support of the resolution.

It is agreed on all hands that the United States Senate is a great body. That is the view of those within the body and on the pay roll. But everyone knew, also, that it is the only legislative body in existence incapable of doing business. He has been forgiven for these reflections, for he was still in the "kindergarten class," and he recognized that he was threshing over old straw, but proposed to keep threshing over this old straw during his next six years in the Senate. The tariff bill would be before the Senate soon. It remedied an act which promised a "tariff for revenue," and gave a "tariff for deficiency." It was now proposed to give protection to American industries and to the American laboring men. And yet the business interests were trembling on the verge of "despondency and demoralization," because they knew the fate of the bill depends not on the majority, but on the minority. Everyone knows, he declared, while we profess to be a government by the people, when we reach the highest body in the government, there is a rule of the minority. Glancing around the chamber, he observed the smile on the faces of some of his colleagues. They all liked power, and as soon as a man entered the Senate doors his enemies were directed to retain power in the old way. "I want to deliver a message from the people before this hope of power possesses me," exclaimed the Senator, and the galleries responded.

He spoke of the paralysis of business in the Senate on all great questions. Here at the close of the nineteenth century the great question was presented, he said, whether international disputes should be settled by arbitration or by the methods of Fitzsimmons and Corbett. Senators listened to speeches, but in this, as in all other questions, there was no action. The Senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, had presented a resolution as to Cuba, involving the great Cuban question, "handed down to us by Grover Cleveland." But where was that resolution? It was impossible to tear down the golden rod of the Senate rules in order to act on Cuba. The Senator asserted that there was a "majority of insurgents" in this body—a majority was ready to act, but was held back by the minority in control. It was time to do away with these barnacle rules. "I would not scuttle the old ship," he exclaimed the Senator, vigorously, "but I would like to put her in dry dock long enough to have her bottom scraped."

In reply, Senator Hoar said that little could be expected from the comedy of the rules at this session, as several of the members were engaged on the tariff bill and other work. He was in accord with much that the Illinois Senator had said, but differed on some of the criticisms against the Senate. The Senator, he said, was not the only legislative body on earth that had no power over its debates. He referred to the do-nothing policy of the House, which would not act on measures proposed by the Senate and which adjourned for three days in order to permit members to prepare attacks on the Senate for not doing business.

Mr. Mason answered that the Speaker of the legislative body referred to was a distinguished New England neighbor of the Senator from Massachusetts. He ironically referred to Mr. Hoar as one of the new members of the Senate who might need assistance in devising a plan for changing the rules. He withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the committee on rules. Instantly Mr. Gorman, always on the alert, moved the motion, and on a yeas and nays—23 to 24—the resolution was referred. Two Republicans, Quay and Hawley, voted with the Democrats and Populists. Mr. Hoar followed with a motion discharging the committee on rules from further consideration of his resolution, introduced some time since, for the revision of the Senate rules. Mr. Gorman objected, and the subject goes over till tomorrow.

It is the custom of new Senators with more than average pluck and individuality to run up against the Senate rules, but they soon tire of it and abandon the fruitless and unpleasant job. "Billy" Mason may prove an exception. He is a vigorous and aggressive agitator and has never been known to go back on his word. The Senate is rapidly filling with vigorous, active

young men, and as rapidly losing its awesomeness and antiquated dignity. Immediately after the rules debate the Senate went into executive session. The doors were soon opened and the legislative session resumed. There was difficulty in securing a quorum and it was necessary at one time to direct the sergeant-at-arms to summon absent Senators.

Mr. Chandler (New Hampshire) offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate and House from April 26th to May 3d with a view to participation in the Grant ceremonies at New York. Mr. Morgan's objection carried the resolution over. At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was taken up when agreement was reached to vote upon all pending amendments and the Nelson substitute at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The House adjourned until tomorrow, immediately after reading the Journal, as a mark of respect to the late Representative Miliken, of Maine. The agricultural bill passed the Senate without amendment and has received the Speaker's signature. Tomorrow the House will consider the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The sentiment for general legislation is growing. Democrats are taking advantage of Republican opposition to the Speaker's policy and will renew their efforts to annoy the Speaker when the House re-convenes tomorrow and hereafter. The success of the scheme to compel the appointment of committees is hardly a possibility. By June 15th or 20th the confident prediction is made that the tariff bill will be sent back to the House. With this understanding, only a few Republicans will persist in their futile opposition to the Speaker. The extra session was called to revise the tariff in the interests of much needed revenue. The President's message was clear and to the point. Then business must necessarily remain unsettled until the tariff bill becomes law. This operates both against private interests and against public interests. Business men are anxious to know the new rates of duty and the Government stands daily in need of increased revenue. Under these conditions Republican opposition cannot amount to more than a caprice.

TAKEN ON A REQUISITION.

Dick Sparnell Must Answer in Georgia for a Shooting Affair.

Special to The Tribune.

Gold Hill, N. C., April 21.—Richard Sparnell was arrested here yesterday by three deputy sheriffs and taken to Salisbury. He was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Georgia.

It seems that Sparnell who was superintendent of a department of a gold mine in a Georgia mining district, got into a fuss with a negro. The story is that the negro was sent for a keg of beer, and after having delivered it he thought he did not get enough to drink for carrying the keg. After Mr. Sparnell had retired the negro came around demanding more beer. He was ordered off. He refused to go and shot at the house. Mr. Sparnell returned the fire, but without effect. Nothing more was heard of the affair until today, Mr. Sparnell in the meantime having returned here to his home.

Dick Sparnell stands well in Gold Hill, where he has lived since he came from England. He has been a citizen of Rowan county for forty years, and can give all the bond wanted. He is foreman here for Mr. Fred Bloomer's gold mine. There is some criticism of the deputy sheriffs taking Mr. Sparnell away without giving him an opportunity to notify his friends of his predicament. And it was after he was gone that they found it out.

WILL RESUME OPERATIONS.

Cordage Mills at New London Will Employ Sixty Hands.

Special to The Tribune.

New London, N. C., April 21.—The cordage works will resume operations in a few days, and a large number of people will be made happy. It is estimated that sixty men, women and children will be given employment. Work will commence as soon as a shipment of material arrives. The plant will be run to its full capacity, and will turn out about 2,000 pounds of finished product each day.

Mr. A. I. Napier, an experienced cordage man, is general manager of the works. He represents the owner, Mr. W. A. Tucker, of New York. The works were erected a year ago, and were bought by Mr. Tucker only a short time ago.

New Tannery.

Special to The Tribune.

Albemarle, N. C., April 21.—The new tannery at this place owned by N. J. Pennington, is proving a success. It has not been in operation very long; in fact the second "batch" of hides is now in the vats. The leather finds a ready sale in Stanley and adjoining counties. Mr. Pennington has never made a shipment. Before he can accumulate a large amount of leather it is sold to local patrons.

Sanguine of Cuban Success.

New York, April 21.—T. R. Dawley, a newspaper correspondent, arrived today from Havana. Mr. Dawley is very sanguine of the ultimate success of the Cuban cause, and says at the present time one-half of the west end of the island is free from Spanish rule.

ALAS FOR THE GREEKS!

Irretrievable Losses Suffered in Operations in Thessaly.

GREEK FORCES IN FULL RETREAT

NOTHING TO PREVENT TURKS FROM TAKING LARISSA.

Whole Province Must be Abandoned—No Thermopylae to Check the Advance—Greek Success in Epirus and Other Points.

(Copyright.)

London, April 21.—The disaster that has befallen the Greek arms in Thessaly seems irretrievable. The Turkish army, under Edhem Pasha, is not only in possession of Miloussa Pass, but has captured Tynavro, the only obstacle on the road to Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek army; and the latest reports indicate that Larissa is invested by the Turks. The Greek forces in the vicinity of Larissa are in full retreat. If Larissa is taken, and as it is not fortified, there is nothing to prevent its capitulation to the Moslems, and the whole scheme of Greek frontier defence collapses. There is no second line of defence in the hills of Thessaly, and unless the Greeks make a stand on the broad plains, the whole province must be abandoned. The next line of defence in ancient times was Thermopylae, but the pass at Thermopylae has disappeared, and the alluvial deposits of the river Spercheios make a broad plain where once the sea washed almost against the mountain.

With Thessaly lost, the next stand can only be made at Thebes, but no body believes that Europe will allow the Turks to carry their invasion so far. It is practically certain that Edhem Pasha will not advance beyond Larissa until he has dealt with the large Greek force which is still fighting with much success at Bogatz and Reveni, and which would seriously threaten his flank and rear.

Greek successes continue in Epirus and two or three other points. And information from Athens this evening is to the effect that the naval attack on the Turkish town of Platamon, at the eastern extremity of the boundary line between Thessaly and Macedonia, was successful. Turks evacuated the forts in their flight left behind a considerable quantity of munitions of war.

Athens, April 21.—A dispatch just made public from Crown Prince Constantine, commander-in-chief of the Greek forces, says:

"Every road by which the Turks can descend to the Thessalian plain has been secured by concentration of our troops. I cannot telegraph at length. I am fighting myself, and so is Nicholas. (Prince Nicholas, brother of the Crown Prince)."

The Government has received a dispatch from Larissa, saying that the statement that Damasi has been captured is inaccurate. The exact situation is unknown.

WAR ON CHAIRMAN BUTLER.

Middle-of-the-Road Populists Ignore the North Carolinian.

Girard, Kan., April 21.—The committee of the National Reform Press association has decided to wage war on Marion Butler, as chairman of the Populist national committee, and also to reorganize the Populist party.

The committee issued a call for a meeting at Nashville, July 4 next, with one delegate for every 250 Middle-of-the-Road Populist votes cast at the recent Presidential election. This call bears the signature of Milton Park, W. S. Morgan, James H. Ferris, "Abe" Steinberger, W. F. Mays, "Joe" A. Parker, Jacob S. Coxey and Frank Burditt.

The preamble and resolutions accompanying the call recite a resolution adopted at Memphis, calling the Populist national committee not later than May 1, for the purpose of calling a national delegate conference July 4. The committee, after communicating with Chairman Butler, failed to secure from him an affirmative response. Thereupon the committee addressed inquiries to the members of the national Populist committee. A majority of those responding (about fifty in all) answered in the affirmative.

The various State and county committees of the People's party are urged to see to it that the Populistic voters of their respective districts have a just and proper representation in the committee, and should the State and county committees, as at present constituted, fail or refuse to act, the reform press or other Populist workers in such States or counties are requested to assume the authority to poll the vote of their party for delegates and make return to the president of the National Reform Press association, at Okolona, Miss.

For the Grant Celebration.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Admiral Ponce sailed with his entire squadron from Port Monroe for Tompkinsville this morning. There were seven vessels in his fleet, as follows: The New York, Maine, Texas, Raleigh, Amphitrite and Terror. The squadron will be joined at New York by the Dolphin, upon which the President will make his review of the naval display in New York harbor on the occasion of the Grant Monument ceremonies. Admiral Brown, the senior officer of the navy, who has been detached from command of the Norfolk navy yard and is waiting retirement, was at the navy department today. He has been invited to New York to represent the United States navy, as he did in the inaugural proceedings here, and his visit was with a purpose of consulting Secretary Long on the matter.

Notes From Elkin.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune. Elkin, N. C., April 21.—Spark's show exhibited here Friday. Quite a crowd was in town. The balloon did not go up. Just as it was almost inflated it burst.

Our town election will be held on the first Monday in May. The following ticket will rule for the next year: Mayor, C. H. Gwyn; for Commissioner, A. G. Click; R. M. Chatham, J. S. Bell, T. L. Green, T. M. Butler, for Constable, Rev. G. M. Burcham.

We had a heavy frost Sunday morning, but so far as we can learn there was not much damage to fruit and grain.

We expect wedding bells to ring in town very soon.

The Tribune is up to date, and is complimented highly by all who read it.

Million Dollar Freeze.

Norfolk, Va., April 21.—A very heavy frost visited the great trucking belt in Southeast Virginia last night. The loss to truckers will exceed a million dollars, though it cannot fully be estimated. The cucumber and tomato crop were lost entirely. All other vegetables were badly blighted, and strawberries were badly hurt, and the crop from here will be short.

TEN DAYS' BATTLE IN CUBA

THE SPANIARDS OUTGENERATED AND DEFEATED ON EVERY HAND.

Driven From One Position to Another They Finally Retire With a Loss of Eight Hundred Killed.

Havana, via Key West, April 21.—Fighting, which lasted ten days between the Spanish columns of Cois, Rizo and Cruz Gonzales and several bands of insurgents numbering about 2,000 men is reported, April 2, Col. Rizo, at the estate La Dificultad, and Corral de Rojas, near Puerto Principe, met a strong force of insurgents which fired several volleys on his column. He ordered a detachment of his cavalry to make a flank movement on the west side of Las Delicias, with the design of surrounding the enemy, but the detachment was suddenly checked by another Cuban force ambushed on the borders of that estate, and it was forced to retire, again joining the main body of Spaniards. The Spanish commander then marched to a neighboring estate, El Silencio, in a better position, without the fire of the insurgents all day and answering their volleys with the Spanish new improved rifles. At night the firing ceased and the insurgents retired to Los Caciques, a small village half a mile from El Silencio.

On April 3 the Spanish reached Los Caciques, and after two hours of constant firing on both sides, the insurgents retired again, this time to the estate of La Esperanza, which is some six miles from Puerto Principe. Encouraged by his success, Col. Rizo marched on La Esperanza also, reaching it about 5 p. m., and opening a sharp fire on the Cubans, but met with dire defeat. The further he advanced into the estate the more numerous he found the Cubans, who were firing on his column from all sides. He attempted to dislodge one of their detachments from a hill by a bayonet charge, but his infantry was repulsed with heavy loss. To escape utter destruction the Spaniards formed a square, seeing that the cavalry force of the insurgents had been considerably reduced. In this Spanish re-Cubans surrounded the Spaniards, who answered the Cuban fire on all sides. Night came on and neither army could see the other, but the fight did not stop. On the contrary, the insurgents increased their volleys. The distance between the front lines of each force was only fifty paces. They kept exchanging verbal abuse, while at the same time bullets were flying.

On April 4 Rizo succeeded in breaking the Cuban lines and escaping to the estate of Los Cocos. The Cubans followed him through that estate and the estates of Corral de Rojas, Las Delicias and Guayabo. The Spanish re-guard answered the Cuban fire until the Guanabo height was reached, but there it was dispersed and the main body of the column had to face about to resist a new attack. The Spaniards were then very tired, and had lost 300 men.

Until April 7, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they fought bravely in Guayabo, but with ammunition exhausted and harassed on all sides, they broke and fled to the estate of Los Gonzales. Of Rizo's column, which numbered 1,500 men when it started from Puerto Principe, only 1,000 soldiers, panic-stricken and exhausted, entered Los Botonos. The column of Col. Cruz Gonzales numbered 2,000, including 500 cavalry. The Cubans continued the attack, and then the Spaniards took the road to Puerto Principe. The march was slow, and nearly every hour the Spaniards had to defend themselves in hand-to-hand fights. At last they entered Puerto Principe April 12, totally defeated, after having 800 killed along their route.

THE DIPLOMATS IN A HUFF

GREAT MEN WORKED UP OVER POSITION IN GRANT PARADE.

question of precedence—Could Not Think of Mixing With Mere Ministers and Think They Ought to Go Ahead of the Grant Family.

New York, April 21.—There probably never was a time when the diplomatic corps of the United States was so much in a huff as it is at present. The European powers are all here, and the American diplomats are all here, and the question of precedence is a very delicate one. The diplomats are all here, and the American diplomats are all here, and the question of precedence is a very delicate one.

Then, again, and more taxing to the sense of diplomacy, is the delicate problem as to whether the four ambassadors, with or without the ministers, shall follow President McKinley, or go on alone, thus coming before the President and the Grant family.

These weighty and perplexing problems in their various phases have been and are yet, the subject of grave consideration at Washington, and of no less concern among those in charge of the Grant parade here. President McKinley himself has had to listen to the tale of woe, and more than one formal visit to the state department has been made by Sir Julian Pauncefote, representing her Britannic Majesty, and his fellow ambassadors, for the purpose of learning whether the usages of European courts are to be maintained or not in this land of the free and home of the brave.

The question is the same old one that bothered the officials at Washington during the inauguration ceremonies in the Senate chamber last March. Then the four ambassadors insisted upon being distinguished from the ministers, and they declined to play ball unless they had their way. The result was that they were so distinguished, and instead of facing the Vice President, as every one else but McKinley and Cleveland did, the four ambassadors sat alongside of the new and the re-incumbent Presidents, and the Vice President to look down upon the bald spots on their heads.

The foreign ministers had to face the Vice President, and what to them seemed worse still, they actually had to take seats back of the President and the court of the United States! Of course, they glared at the ambassadors and the ambassadors glared back at them, and of course, too, the ministers were quite worthy. They put up with their ill-luck, however, until they found that they had been treated with no greater respect in the arrangements on the capital plaza where President McKinley delivered his inaugural address. This settled the matter for the ministers, and they ordered their carriages and departed from the scene.

On Grant memorial day they do not propose to have the ambassadors out-rank them. They claim that the ambassadors are part of the diplomatic corps and that the corps should be assigned a place as a body. The matter was laid before the local authorities here and they conferred with the state department and informally with the President. Of course, the ambassadors could not be given precedence over the Vice President. That point was promptly settled.

The next point was whether the ambassadors and ministers could be brought over to this city on one train, under the rules governing such things in Europe. The state department was consulted, and after due deliberation decided that the ambassadors would probably not object. They will, therefore, come to this city together, and no trouble is expected on the train.

That settled, the order of precedence in the parade came up for discussion at Washington. The city authorities had assigned Mrs. Grant and the other members of the family to the carriages following the President and Vice President. The ambassadors held that no unofficial persons should precede them, inasmuch as they represented their sovereigns, and therefore must maintain the dignity of their governments.

Senator Romero, however, as dean of the diplomatic corps, ruled that in this case it would not be an affront to the dignity of other nations to have the Grant family precede the diplomats. At last accounts from Washington, the state department had not ruled on this point. Precedents are being hunted up, on which Secretary of State Sherman may base his opinion, and, of course, a formal conference will have to be had with Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Meanwhile, however, the city authorities in charge of the matter have given Gen. Dodge a programme indicating the order in which the parade is to be formed. That order places the Grant family before the diplomats, and the ambassadors and ministers follow together in one body as the diplomatic corps.

Gen. Dodge said today: "All I know about it is contained in this official order of line that I have received, which provides that the diplomatic corps shall follow the Grant carriages. If the order is changed, of course, I shall place the diplomats elsewhere. My duty, however, is to follow these instructions, and you can depend upon it that they shall be followed to the letter. Secretary Sherman, I understand, is to make out the order of precedence for the different foreign representatives, and when he has the list made out, it is to be forwarded to me. I shall put them in the carriages just as the state department rules they should go, and in no other way."

In addition to the disagreement over the parade, some of the foreign representatives are anxious lest their dignity suffer on the grand stand on Riverside drive. The Austrian minister, who was particularly aggrieved at the inauguration ceremonies, sent his secretary to inquire whether he would be on the right or left of President McKinley on the reviewing stand. He sent his acceptance of the invitation after his inquiries had been answered.

Bucolic Introspection.

From the New York World.

Uncle Reuben was visiting the neighbors for the first time.

"What do you think of New York?" asked his city nephew.

"Waal," replied the old man, "it's a mighty big place, but it don't seem sitted. I hain't seen a telegraph pole in the hull town."

"The wires are underground," "Underground?"

"Yes—in conduits."

"Conduits? What's them?"

"Subterranean passages."

"Waal," said he, "they must be powerful deep to take in them tall poles."

SHERMAN'S MEMORY.

Its Failure Has Often Embarrassed Himself and His Friends.

Washington Spec. Chicago Record.

Secretary Sherman is making himself talked about a good deal by his inability to recognize his former colleagues when they call to see him. The dignity of two distinguished members of the United States Senate sustained a severe shock during the last few days, when they called upon Secretary Sherman, and were obliged to introduce themselves to him. Mr. Bailewick, who has served as Mr. Sherman's secretary for nearly twenty-five years, usually whispers the name of callers in the ear of his chief when he gets an opportunity to do so, but when Mr. Sherman has no prompter he makes a mess of it. He never does know the members of the Diplomatic Corps apart, and cannot pronounce their names. It is quite painful on diplomatic days to see him struggle with the tongue-tangling titles of the Ambassadors and Ministers from abroad.

It is even whispered that the venerable Senator did not recognize one of his colleagues in the Cabinet when they met at the residence of a friend the other day, but this is an old failing of his.

He almost broke the heart of William H. Calkins, of Laporte, Ind., who was in Congress some years ago, by mistaking him for the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Mr. Sherman was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and Mr. Calkins was one of his most ardent supporters. There arrived in Washington one day a distinguished citizen from Northern Indiana, and when evening came on, and they had nothing else to do, Calkins suggested that they call on Senator Sherman. Most of the party objected, because they were strangers to him, but Calkins assured them that the Senator from Ohio was his most intimate friend, that they were just like brothers, and that Sherman would never forgive him if he found out that a party of such distinguished Republicans stayed over night in Washington without calling to pay their respects. So they yielded and started for the Sherman mansion in Franklin square.

While they were walking along Calkins entertained his friends with stories of his brotherly intimacy with Mr. Sherman, and their affection for one another, and the active part he was taking in Mr. Sherman's canvass. As they entered the house the Senator greeted them cordially, but told them that he was just going out with his wife. Calkins said that they would not stop. But the host urged them to come in and wait until Mrs. Sherman was ready. When that good lady came down stairs with her bonnet on Mr. Sherman paralyzed the entire party by introducing Calkins as Colonel Canady, of North Carolina, who was then Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and asked him to present his friends. Calkins gasped their names and then led them out. After he got into the fresh air he recovered a little and attempted to explain that Senator Sherman was a great hand for practical jokes, but the folks from Indiana realized how badly he was wounded and did not tease him.

SOCIAL PRECEDENCE.

The War That Has Been Going On Among the Ladies in Washington.

From Washington come rumors that the war, bloodless but quietly desperate, that has been carried on for years between the wives of Senators and the wives of Cabinet officers, each class claiming precedence over the other in social matters, has been settled at last, at least for this administration, by a graceful and unconditional surrender on the part of the Cabinet ladies. The momentous question was: "Who should call first?" In early days it seems to have been taken for granted that Senatorial dignity was the higher of the two, but this was questioned after awhile, then denied, and during the first Cleveland Administration this was successfully combated. The victory was not complete, however, for though some of the Cabinet ladies insisted on receiving the first call from Mrs. Senator, others of them were less firm and occasionally yielded the point. Opinions still wavered under the Harrison regime. Then Mrs. Carlisle took up the Cabinet cause with great energy, and a majority of the Senatorial set submitted to what they regarded as necessity. At the beginning of the present Administration word is said to have been quietly passed along the Senatorial line that if ever the lost social prestige was to be regained now is the time to do it. The advice was taken, and, silently but effectively backed up by the Senators, it was made known that the Cabinet ladies would have to make the first calls. And they did. The dreadful things that would have happened if they had refused need not, fortunately, be considered.

Nat Goodwin's Joke.

Chicago Record.

When Sullivan was in his prime and was supposed to be the invincible champion of the universe, he came to Chicago to play an engagement. Nat Goodwin was playing here at the time. Goodwin, like every other man with a drop of sporting blood in his veins, admired Sullivan. He knew him very well, as the great actor and the great pugilist both came from Boston.

Sullivan was standing near a fancy bar at one of the hotels when Goodwin entered. The usual circle of admirers were at a safe distance from the mighty warrior, admiring him in awe-struck silence. Goodwin pretended not to recognize Sullivan. He stroiled over to the bar and asked in a loud voice: "Who is that big duffer?"

"Sh-h-h! That's John L. Sullivan," said the bartender.

"Well, what do I care?" demanded the actor, and with that he walked over and boxed against the fighter.

Sullivan glared down at Goodwin and roared: "Say, who are you pushin'?"

"Oh, keep still, you big bluff," replied Goodwin.

Two or three of the spectators fainted, and others pushed forward to save the actor's life. Before they could interfere Goodwin was driving right and left at the "big fellow," who was backing away, apparently frightened out of his wits. Most of the people who had been looking on ran for their lives, and never came back to find out that it was all a joke.

It is said that Goodwin made it a practice to assault Sullivan whenever he saw him, and the big fighter thought it was the funniest thing the comedian ever did.

Sacred Domain in Corea.

The rooms of a Korean woman are as sacred to her as a shrine is to a image. Indeed, the rooms of a wife or a mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime he cannot be forced to leave these rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife and his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law and from the penalties of his misdemeanors.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

APPARENT ADVANTAGES GAINED BY THE TURKS.

A review of the fighting on the Greek frontier up to receipt of the latest dispatches shows the advantage to have been on the side of the Turks. From the general tenor of the reports, says the New York Sun, it is evident that the earlier Turkish movements were of the nature of a reconnaissance in force intended to test the quality of the Greek defence. The result showed that the resistance was more stubborn than anticipated, for we learn from the official account sent to Athens by Prince Constantine, the Greek Commander, that not only had his troops held their own against formidable assaults on the part of the Turks, but that they also had captured important positions along the portion of the line through which the Turkish army will have to break to advance on Larissa. Though some of these were afterward recaptured by the Turks.

The dispatches by Prince Constantine to his father, King George, afford a clear view of the situation immediately under his control, and are models of conciseness. His laconic "the Turkish shells do not burst," takes a good deal out of the hysterical description by some of the reporters of the "magnificent practice of the Turkish artillery;" and shows that the proverbial Turkish neglect of details in essential matters of equipment and care of their war material is still what it has always been. The concentration of the Turkish army spoken of by Prince Constantine was obviously for the forward movement Edhem Pasha was preparing to make, and which is now in progress. This movement, judging from the reports, is by two roads—one by the Reventi northwest of Larissa, and the other by Milouina to operate on the right flank of the Greek army and threaten its direct communication with Volo. The Crown Prince, in the closing paragraph of his dispatch, foreshadowed this when he spoke of the repeated assaults of the Turks at Analipsis, on his right flank near Nezeros, and his expectation of an action at Reventi, in the centre of the line. The disposition of the Greek troops along the frontier appears to have been dictated by sound military judgment, and the fighting qualities of the race do not appear to have deteriorated since they last crossed swords with their Moslem oppressors, over seventy years ago.

To turn to the western extremity of the Greek line on the Gulf of Arta, the cooperation of the Greek naval and military forces appears to have resulted in placing Preveza, with its important military position, at their mercy. This at once gives the Greeks the free and unrestricted navigation of the entrance of the gulf. With the passage of the Arta River by the Greek corps from Arta, lower Epirus is fully occupied. Armed bands have passed the frontier at various points, and landings are reported to have taken place on the coast. Serious fighting will not probably take place before the Greek advance approaches Janina.

Somewhat unexpected are the Greek incursions on the Macedonia coast as far East as Eleventhopolis, a short distance south of Kavalla, opposite the island of Thasos. The objective of this invasion is evidently the destruction of some important constructions on the Salonica-Constantinople railway, by which the Turks in Macedonia are receiving their supplies and reinforcements, and to raise the Greeks in the mountains between the coast and the Bulgarian frontier. The landing of armed bands well supplied with arms and ammunition on the Chalkydike peninsula appears to have taken the Turks by surprise. Operations there, however, cannot have any important influence on the campaign from a military point of view, but they will serve

the purpose of immobilizing a considerable Turkish force, which will be required to guard the railway communications with Constantinople.

So far, then, while the campaign has opened inauspiciously for the Greeks in Thessaly, the advantages are on the side of the Epirus. It is not there, however, but to the east of the Pindus that the issue will be decided; and unless the powers interfere, the Turks will be able to dictate terms at Larissa. The Greeks, however, have redeemed their military reputation from the imputations that have been somewhat freely thrown at them. According to their Commander-in-Chief, the Hellenic soldiers are showing splendid dash both in their assault and repulse of the enemy, and this is acknowledged by their opponents and some prejudiced observers. They are animated by the enthusiasm of men fighting against enormous odds in a righteous cause, and they are fighting single-handed, while their enemies are supported by the Governments of Christian Europe, and prominent officers of two of the great empires are in the camp of their enemies, affording moral and material assistance to the murderers of Armenia and the would-be assassins of the Christians of Crete. A straw, however, shows that even imperial despots may strain the loyalty and obedience of their instruments to the danger point. The trial and acquittal of four Russian officers for refusing to bombard their Cretan coreligionists because the crews of their ships refused to fire, will not be without its effect in Russia, where the sense of religious fellowship is strong, and in this way the public opinion of Russia may be brought into harmony with the opinion of the people of other countries whose sympathies are not with the Turk nor the action of their own Governments.

WHOSE WAR IS IT?

To the uninformed, it appears to be a contest between Greece and Turkey; but it is more than that. According to the New York Press, the plucky little Christian nation that is a mere speck upon the map of Europe, is waging war, not only against her ancient enemy, but against all the Great Powers. This is the view that the Press takes of it.

War against Greece was declared by Russia and Germany, the Turkish government being their instrument; their motive being, in Russia's case, at least, what King George weeks ago named as its jealousy of Greek ascendancy in the Levant. Germany is fortunate in the possession of a ruler who acts without motive deducible by reasoning process. The basis of this assertion is the fact of the Kaiser's attitude from the beginning, and the more potent fact that every act of the Turkish government has had for eighteen months a Russian vise.

War thus declared by Russia and Germany is being carried on against Greece not only by these countries, but by Austria, England, Italy and France. These countries are now engaged in no "pacific blockade" of Crete. They are protecting Turkish garrisons from the attacks of their legal enemies, the Greek forces, under Colonel Vassos and his irregular allies, the Cretan Christians. By this means these countries are rendering enormous assistance to their Turkish ally in his war with Greece. They are holding in his possession a great island province with a population of a quarter of a million people. They are, moreover, engaging the attention of a force of fighting men, Greeks and Cretans, whose presence is urgently necessary to maintain the unequal battle which the Greek government has been forced to wage. Were the Cretan ports open to-day to the Grecian fleet and to Grecian transports a strong contingent of seasoned soldiers might be swiftly conveyed to Salonica to occupy Edhem Pasha's base of supplies and cut his line of communication with Constantinople. We can gauge the value of this assistance by recurrence to the fact of the Porte's latest experience in subduing Crete. That was in 1867-'69. An army of 60,000 was practically destroyed in the occupation. After its self-destructive work had been done it took a blockade of three months by the whole of the formidable fleet, which Turkey then possessed to reduce the island to subjection. The work of repressing this dauntless ally and tributary of Greece is now being done by the united fleets. It is equal to the loan of a squadron and an army corps. It is active war on the part of the Powers against Greece.

Modern war has no record of such odds as this. Frederick the Great and the first French Republic, in their struggles against the continent of Europe, had in one case a magnificent army, and the other a mighty people behind them. Greece warring against Islam and Christendom combined has

the population without the wealth of Massachusetts. It is not, perhaps, strange—it is, perhaps, only hereditary—that for a parallel of such a battle against odds we have to go back to the day when Xerxes invented the naval device of "blockading the Piræus."

There is no possibility of the united fleets encountering a Salamis; but, were there one, we fancy that the world would rejoice with Greece for yet another 2,500 years over the ingulfing of her tyrants in her waves.

AN ATTACK ON RECIPROCITY.

Of all the measures pending in Congress there is none more repugnant to Republican tradition and policy than the bill to abrogate the reciprocity treaty now in force between the United States and Hawaii. Under the pretense of protecting the beet root sugar interest of the western coast, says the Mail and Express, from the competition of the Hawaiian planters, this bill really aims a blow at the entire American trade with the islands of the Pacific, and its adoption would amount to a repudiation of the reciprocity principle at a point in our commercial progress where the most magnificent results have attended its operation.

The plea that the free admission of Hawaiian sugar into this country under the present treaty has no injurious effect upon the beet root industry of the Pacific slope is hollow and insincere. Of all the foreign sugar imported into the United States last year Hawaii sent but 200,000 tons, or barely one-tenth, so that her part in the trade is neither important nor dangerous. The real purpose of the influence behind the proposed repeal is to discredit the whole reciprocity system, and sugar is selected as the point of attack solely because it happens to be the largest trade interest between the two countries.

No man of business judgment can study the results of reciprocity between the two nations without realizing that the abrogation of the treaty would be an act of almost criminal folly. The benefits of the system have been mutual, cumulative and enormous. American capital is practically in control of the entire commerce of Hawaii. Of the \$32,146,601 invested in sugar plantations in the islands, \$25,516,476 belongs to Americans. Of the \$6,150,706 invested in other enterprises Americans own \$3,672,041. Imports into Hawaii for 1896 aggregated \$7,164,361, and of these \$3,564,207, or more than 50 per cent, came from the United States. The entire Hawaiian commerce of exports and imports for the year amounted to \$22,679,791, and \$20,924,306, or more than 92 per cent, of it, was with this country. More than 82 per cent, of this traffic was carried in American ships, while another 5 per cent, was transported in vessels, which, while flying the Hawaiian flag, were owned principally by citizens of the United States.

These figures, taken from official reports, tell the story of reciprocity in unmistakable language. They show that under the present system American enterprise has become supreme in Hawaiian trade and commerce. To destroy the treaty by which the result has been accomplished would be both foolish and wicked. To argue that the repeal is necessary as a means of promoting the cultivation of beet root sugar on the Pacific coast is the rankest nonsense. Hawaii is but a small factor in the trade, and all the sugar she could produce, together with all that our own farmers may be able to raise in the next ten years, would only partly supply the American demand for that commodity.

This attempt to nullify the reciprocity principle must be defeated. It is opposed to Republican pledge and precedent, and if successful it would seriously obstruct the tariff policy of the new administration. Reciprocity has produced results in the trade interests of Hawaii and the United States which commend it to every supporter of commercial progress, and the repeal of the existing treaty would be little less than a national misfortune.

The menu of the dinner served at the celebration of Jefferson's birthday, in Washington on the 13th inst., was most appropriately selected to typify the character and sentiments of the distinguished statesman it was intended to honor, but it was a startling anomaly when applied to the guests who partook of it. There was a studied and successful effort to exclude everything foreign or imported, and in this regard it might well have served as a banquet for protectionists. But for the men who were there it sounds peculiar to hear of domestic champagne, Key West cigars, corn pone and North Carolina asparagus. It would be a comfort after all, to think that these men practice better than they preach.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

MR. BAILEY AS A LEADER.

Mr. Cleveland, who has known what it is to ride behind the wild horses of Congress, should be in a position to sympathize with young Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in his efforts to lead the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, says the Baltimore Herald.

This minority is exceedingly fractious, and shows a disposition to indulge in all sorts of capers. Mr. Bailey, who seems to possess the quality of being impressed with greatness, and who perceives the futility of obstructing the majority, has favored a policy of passive resistance. He thinks that, inasmuch as the Republicans largely outnumber the opposition, and will be held responsible for whatever results may follow the work of Congress, they should be left to carry out their programme as the surest means of incurring defeat two or four years hence.

But this seeming acquiescence does not suit the Democratic Hotspurs. They want an opportunity to display their fighting abilities, and are making it warm for the youthful leader. He is accused of having come under the influence of Speaker Reed, and finds himself unexpectedly compelled to combat open rebellion among the ranks of those who should be his followers.

If he is averse to engaging in a hopeless contest with a vastly superior antagonist, he has not been slow to take up the gauntlet thrown down by critics in his own party. He hurls himself into the fray with an ardor that promises to make the contest a very interesting exhibition, especially to the Republicans, who see the enemy suddenly pause in their attack and fall to quarreling among themselves.

The Hotspurs should console themselves. Although they have been diverted from the contemplated route of advance, they will get their opportunity to attract attention.

POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

Since the earliest voyages of discovery in North American waters, the polar seas have possessed a peculiar fascination for adventurous navigators and men of science. Formerly polar expeditions were undertaken with the view of discovering a short passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In recent years the public has not heard much of the northwest passage, though the theory has not been entirely abandoned. The North Pole is now the objective point of most expeditions to the frozen regions; and, although the public generally regards the matter with indifference, there are and doubtless always will be adventurous spirits who will never be content to abandon the effort to obtain the prize which is so elusive.

Lieutenant Peary, who a few years ago, on the Fourth of July, placed the American flag on a higher latitude than had been reached by any previous explorer, is now preparing a more ambitious scheme of polar exploration, than any hitherto attempted; in view of which the question is asked, What good would come of it if he should discover the North Pole? No good, whatever, perhaps; but it would be a big feather in Peary's cap, and make his name famous as long as our civilization endures. There is something in that worth striving for; and if somebody is willing to furnish the money there seems to be no good reason why Peary should not make the attempt.

The Mail and Express is one of the newspapers that does not regard polar expeditions favorably, and it takes occasion, in the article which we here quote, to express its disapproval. Lieutenant Peary's eagerness to lead another expedition into the polar regions, and the elaborate scale upon which he has projected the enterprise, it says, will undoubtedly excite widespread interest among geographers and other men of science. We shall be surprised, however, if it attracts any considerable attention outside of those circles.

Peary's plan for reaching the North Pole embodies one conspicuously excellent feature. He proposes to conduct his arctic expedition along the lines which have been followed in great land explorations. By establishing a permanent base of supplies in the lower latitudes and then erecting a chain of stations extending northward, each of them supplied with provisions, clothing, arms, medicines and other necessities, he expects to open a line of communication along which at the proper time a successful dash can be made to the pole. This plan will involve not only vast expense, but prolonged work and waiting also, and Peary's own estimate is that at least four or five years would be required to execute it. The project looks feast-

ble, and in the event of a trial would have a decided advantage over former undertakings in the arctic region. It is probable that when the North Pole is reached it will be by means of some such persistent and progressive scheme as Peary has suggested.

It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the country is ready to support another costly and hazardous arctic expedition at this time. The work of polar research has lost much of the weird fascination with which it formerly captivated the public fancy. The old fantastic romances about new continents, strange races and fabulous riches which lay hidden in the region about the pole have all faded away before the march of discovery, and the whole task of arctic exploration is now regarded largely as a mere test of physical endurance, in which even the scientific results to be gained are of less importance than they once seemed to be.

The public feeling with regard to Lieut. Peary's new project is therefore quite likely to be that it is time to let the North Pole alone, for a while at least. It doesn't need to be discovered just now. Everybody knows approximately where it is, and there isn't the least likelihood that its location will undergo any change. Whenever a specific knowledge of the pole and its surrounding conditions becomes indispensable to mankind some hardy explorer will conquer the ice cap, defy the perverse currents of the polar sea and give the world a definite map of the whole arctic region in short order.

But for the time being the public will probably decline to grow enthusiastic over any new polar expedition. The scientific problems to be solved by such an exploration are of surpassing interest, and nobody has any desire to belittle them. But there are other and more practical affairs to absorb the energy and means of the people.

PARTY POLICY.

"To the Victors Belong the Spoils" the Slogan That Wins.

Washington, N. C., April 21.—With forty years of observation of party administration, I am vain enough to think I have learned something of the causes of party failure and party success. The theory of "spoils" is the one that belongs to the spoils, has been the lone star of success in ancient as well as modern times. No party has ever or will ever succeed in perpetuating its existence that varies from this line of policy. The Republicans, under Grant, adhered strictly to this rule, and Grant could have been his own successor indefinitely. Because of this policy Hayes was his successor, and departed from this rule, and the party departed from him, and I do not know that Hayes ever discovered that the selection of Key for Postmaster General, a Democrat from Tennessee, and other similar compromising appointments, retired him to the shades of private life, with less reverence than "excellent Cleveland," than any man who has ever been President of the United States. And but for the fact that in 1880 Garfield was made his successor, the party would have suffered an overwhelming defeat. Garfield's popularity and personal magnetism won, and he lived Cleveland would not have been elected in 1884. But Arthur, his successor, got tangled in the meshes of the New England civil service net, and the party went down under it. And notwithstanding the wonderful political admiration and statesmanship of James G. Blaine, Grover Cleveland, an ex-Sheriff of New York, was elected President, not that the people of these United States had confidence in democracy, but the ardor of their zeal had been paralyzed by the policy of the two preceding administrations.

Cleveland came in on the 4th of March, 1885, and compromised his victory by retaining in office and appointing to office many Republicans. The result was that while he was the only possibility, he received the nomination and the party showed their disapproval of his policy by a defeat, and Harrison was elected who seemed to think his election was specially to foster the civil service craze; and while the Republicans who elected him had to take a back seat and witness Mr. Harrison dish out the fruits of their victory to Democrats, they gave him what they should have done—a handsome retirement in 1892, and allowed Cleveland in, The Democrats thought he had learned some sense by the past; but not so. Grover Cleveland was chosen as Premier to his administration and the retention of a host of Republicans in office was the offence, "whatever pretext may be put up," that soured the minds of the Democratic party against Cleveland. He knew it and wanted to turn it off on the obligation to sustain the civil service; and in the closing up of his administration wanted to put everything under civil service, and remove all parties as to regularity, perpetuate democracy as far as possible. And it is said that they are to be retained for four years' term of office. The Democratic party disapproved of his policy, and notwithstanding they had in line of 1896, free silver, populism and a branch of the Republican party, led by Teller, Jones, Dubois, Cannon and others, who became crazed over the yell of free silver, yet their standard bearer and flag went down in defeat, and the Republican succeeded in the election of McKinley. And now what will his policy be?

1st. Increase of tariff, the party and majority of American citizens will fully endorse. And if he will keep up his general policy, as he has started, in keeping up this specific policy, McKinley will be President as long as he is eligible; but if Mr. McKinley or an angel from heaven think to hold the Republican party intact and perpetuate its victories by civil service reform as now practiced, and by giving the fruits of the victory to the Democratic party, he will find his mistake, and retire none so traitorous as to resign his retirement to the shades of private life. No army will fight for or under a commander who gives the spoils of the battle to the enemy. Since 1918 years before Christ, when Abraham was elected the five kings in the valley of Siddim, has every successful leader observed

Jackson's motto, "to the victor belong the spoils." Mr. McKinley has been elected, and example before him, that when the spoils have been divided with the victor, he is rewarded with the spoils. Stevenson, ex-Vice President, may be monetary commissioner for him, and hundreds of Republicans equally competent may be left to look on. So may Wade Hampton be his railroad commissioner, who forms the nucleus of a Carolina are disfranchised. And so may Fitz Lee continue consul general at Havana, who has done more to keep any man in it. So may hundreds of others, who by every means, fair and foul, by ostensible, social and financial, draw their salaries for four years while the suffering victor stands by with knowledge of the injustice; yet the victor's hand that perpetrates it. To the policy the more enlightened nations of the earth have perpetrated their existence on.

What would our fathers have thought of Washington and his associates, after our struggle for freedom, Benedict Arnold had been invited to a place in the cabinet or appointed to some honorable position to represent our new-born republic? They would have fought and suffering for freedom, and we, their sons, are no less sensitive over our struggle for political ascendancy. General Jackson said the night before the battle of New Orleans: "Put none but Americans in guard tonight." The Republicans of these United States are saying to Mr. McKinley, put none but Republicans in guard; hope he will heed it for his own and the party's good. ELVI.

"AN EVENING WITH BURNS."

The Daughters of the Confederacy Invite the Public to a Musical.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will give a musical in the parlors of the Yarrowburgh House, the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, at 8 o'clock. This musical, entitled "An Evening With Burns," has been given up by the ladies of Raleigh for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of the Davis monument. Everyone is invited to attend and those who desire something for this purpose, Mr. Davis has kindly given the use of his elegant parlors to the ladies for this occasion. The best talent of the city will be found on the program for the evening, given below:

FIRST PART.
Reading from Moore—Judge Macfarlane, Annie Laurie, Duet—Misses Robins and Merrimon.
Last Rose of Summer, Piano Solo, Miss Davis.
Robin Adair—Miss Turner.
The Harp that Once Through Tarry Halls—Miss Mackay.
Off in the Still Night—Miss Alice Jones.

SECOND PART.
Reading from Burns—Mr. Devereux, Flow Gently, Sweet Afton—Miss Fannie Jones.
Coming Thro' the Rye—Mrs. Mahler, Tam O'Shanter, Reading—Mr. T. H. Briggs.
Bide a Wee, Duet—Miss Fannie Jones and Mr. Macfarlane.
Bonnie Wee Bessie—Miss Alice Jones.
O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast, Duet—Misses Robins and Merrimon.

DELIGHTFUL GERMAN.

Capital Club Gives a Complimentary German.

The Capital Club gave a delightful German last night complimentary to Major and Mrs. Alfred Williams and Mr. and Mrs. George Gatliff. Among those present were: Mrs. C. M. Busbee, Mrs. Caldwell Hardy, Mrs. Latta, Mrs. Omega Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gatliff, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Feltus, Mr. Wm. Boyd, Miss Broadfoot and Mr. W. Robards, Miss Adair and Mr. T. Denson, Miss Williams and Mr. Henry Litchford, Miss Wilson and Mr. Ayer, Miss Crudup and Mr. Massey, Alice Jones and Mr. A. Gowan, Miss Nash and Mr. M. Boyden, Miss Louie Hawkins and Mr. Joe Graham, Miss Nannie Clark and Mr. William Snow, Miss Bessie Tucker and Mr. Duke, Miss Gertrude Busbee and Mr. Henry, Miss Nannie Jones and Mr. T. Ashie, Miss Sallie Dorch and Mr. S. Hinsdale, Miss Lizzie Hinsdale and Mr. D. Grimes, Miss Janie Andrews and Mr. Fred Elor, Miss Ethel Bagley and Mr. B. Gray, Miss Sophia Busbee and Mr. F. Busbee, Miss Louie Busbee and Mr. A. Andrews, Miss Lilly Hoke and Mr. I. Carroll, Miss Fannie Hoke and Mr. A. Andrews, Miss Kate Denson and Mr. J. Litchford, Miss Lizzie Taylor and Mr. T. Bush, Miss Laura Williams and Mr. Wm. Faison.

MARRIAGE AT DURHAM.

Mr. Julius Mahler Married Yesterday.

Yesterday morning Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Durham was the scene of a marriage in which the people of Raleigh are interested. Miss Annie Laura Link, of that city, was united in marriage to Mr. Julius H. Mahler, formerly of this city. The usher, formerly of this city, was Mr. A. Foushee. Messrs. John F. Wiley, Jr., and Mr. Fred A. Link, of Raleigh, acted as best men of the groom, acted as best men of the bride, and Mr. J. N. Cole performed the ceremony. Miss Link, who is a native of Raleigh, is a daughter of Mr. J. N. Cole, and is a sister of Mr. J. N. Cole, who is a native of Raleigh. Mr. Julius Mahler is a native of Raleigh and has a host of warm friends in this city.

CHANGE OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Mr. Mebane Substitutes White's for Page's Treatise on Pedagogy.

Yesterday "White's Elements of Pedagogy" was adopted by the Superior Board of Public Instruction as the text book which shall be used by the teachers of the State in the stead of Page's text book, treating of the same subjects. The adoption was made in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 4, chapter 199, laws of 1887. Mr. Mebane has made an arrangement with the publishers of the text book by which the teachers for \$1.00 will get White's text book, including postage and ordering the text book. The text book is said to be the best book to date on pedagogy upon the market.

THE PRISON DIRECTORS

Transact Business for the
Good of the Pen-
itentiary.

MR. WIMBISH IS ELECTED CLERK

T. E. McCASKEY ASSISTANT AT
CALEDONIA FARM.

There are Republicans Kicking
About Mr. Wimbish's Appointment
—Mr. Smith's Appointments Con-
firmed.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the State prison yesterday Mr. P. A. Wimbish, of Granville county, was elected clerk of the prison instead of Mr. J. J. Bernard. He is to assume the duties of the office September 1st.

The board held the meeting at 4 o'clock and all the members except Mr. McCaskey, of New Hanover county, were in attendance, and considerable business was transacted.

Superintendent J. K. Smith reported the appointment of Thomas Russell, of Governor Russell, as warden and W. H. Moore as deputy warden of the prison. They were confirmed, their appointments to go into effect September 1st. Mr. T. E. McCaskey, of Granville county, was also confirmed as assistant superintendent of Caledonia farm. His appointment is to take effect September 1st.

A member of the board stated to a reporter last night that there were about fifteen applicants for the position of clerk as awarded to Mr. Wimbish. The principal ones were Hill, King, of Onslow; Junius Harden, of Currituck; Chas. T. Brooker, of Surry; and Leon H. Harrington, of Harnett. It was said that Mr. Harden was possibly the strongest candidate next to Mr. Wimbish.

At the meeting yesterday various business matters were reported to the board. The various State farms, it was said, were all favorable and will be acted upon today.

The contract made some time ago by the board with Mr. H. K. Knox, of Charlotte, for the sinking of two arches on the Caledonia farm, in Halifax county, was endorsed, and Mr. Knox instructed to "proceed with his work."

The commissioners having in charge the construction of the turnpike from Marion to Asheville, filed an application for fifty convicts as provided by the act of the Legislature authorizing the construction of the turnpike. It was the sense of the board that the convicts would not be furnished if the act could be evaded.

It was decided that the opinion of the attorney general should be asked in regard to the matter. The board thinks that they can ill afford just now to be deprived of fifty laborers on the State farms.

The board is to meet again today at 4 o'clock.

Since the session adjourned yesterday afternoon, it has developed that there is dissatisfaction among some Republicans on account of the appointment of Mr. Wimbish as clerk. As matters now stand, it is probable that steps may be taken to force the board to reconsider their action. If such should be the case, Mr. Harden will doubtless be appointed in his stead.

The charge is made against Mr. Wimbish that he is not a Republican, but only voted for McKinley at the last election. Others declare that he is a staunch Republican worthy of the position. So the matter stands.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY

RALEIGH LODGES PREPARING TO CELEBRATE MAY 2.

Rev. Dr. Kilgore to Deliver the Address—
Prof. Bryan Preparing a Musical Program—Cary's Celebration.

Next Monday is the 78th anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in America and many North Carolina lodges are preparing to celebrate the event on Sunday. However, the three lodges of Raleigh have decided to postpone their celebration until Sunday, May 2, instead. This is because they are very anxious that when they celebrate there shall be an anniversary address by Rev. Dr. Kilgore, of Trinity College, and he has written them that he cannot come until that date.

It is probable that the exercises will be held in the afternoon at 4 o'clock in one of the city halls. Prof. Bryan, of Peace Institute, has been delegated a committee of one to look after the securing of singers and an afternoon of very rare enjoyment may well be anticipated.

City Lodge is preparing to celebrate next Sunday and Rev. J. L. Burns, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has been invited to deliver the address. The celebration is to be held in the Baptist church.

Mr. Burns has decided to couch his address rather in the guise of a sermon and his text will be Cain's answer to God as to the whereabouts of his brother Abel—"Am I my brother's keeper?" He will briefly sketch the history and objects of Odd Fellowship and tell of the many advantages to be gained by being a member of the order.

West Raleigh Baptist Revival.

During this week prayer services are being held each evening at West Raleigh Baptist church, preparatory for a series of revival services to be in progress during next week.

The pastor, Rev. A. L. Betts, is to be assisted in the proposed meetings by Rev. J. T. Betts, of Richmond, who is to deliver the illustrated lecture at the Opera-House next Friday night.

End of the Docket.

It is expected that the Supreme court will complete the hearing of the cases from the Twelfth and last district tomorrow, and the "end of the docket" cases will then be called for hearings as follows: Chamblee vs. Broughton, from Wake county; State vs. Webster, from Chatham, and State vs. Haynes, from Columbus.

Americans the Winners.

London, April 21.—A match game of football was played today between the team of the Crescent Athletic club, of Brooklyn, and the Surrey team. The Americans won by a score of 7 to 3.

BE ON YOUR GOOD BEHAVIOR

THAT IS WHEN YOU ARE IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS.

Superintendent Burns Has Prepared a Code of Rules for Citizens to Observe, and Tells Them to a Tribune Reporter.

Rev. J. L. Burns, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has determined upon a code of rules which he will give orders for his assistants to strictly enforce. They pertain principally to the conduct of people while in the Capitol square or the State House.

In the first place he says that he will allow no loitering around the well in the square or the use of tobacco thereabouts. The riding of bicycles through the grounds is also to be prohibited. No one will be allowed to pluck flowers from any of the flower-beds or break any shrubbery. Neither will anyone be allowed to stroll in the square outside the walks. In other words everybody must keep off the grass.

Nurses are prohibited from congregating with their baby carriages in any of the walkways, and thereby obstructing the walks.

No profane language is to be allowed either in the square or Capitol building. It is also ordered that no persons returning from market shall be allowed to walk through the Capitol building with fish or meats of any kind.

If any dog is discovered committing any depredation in any of the flower-beds or injuring shrubbery in any way he will be shot on the spot.

People loitering in the square are warned not to move any seats from the places where they are placed by the keepers of the grounds.

Mr. Burns is devoting considerable pains to the care of the grounds, and every part of the square presents a well kept appearance.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Sold at Public Auction on Wilmington Street.

Raleigh is becoming very popular as a horse market. Fancy driving or saddle horses bring good prices here, and the demand is very good.

Yesterday, at Nixon's Stables on Wilmington street, Capt. B. P. Williamson held a blooded horse auction sale, and sold about 50 head, mostly standard bred animals. Among the lot sold were quite a number of fine Kentucky horses owned by W. H. Dodd, which brought fair prices, some few of them even sold for fancy prices.

Among the standard bred animals sold from Williamson's catalogue were the following, which sold at prices stated: Edith Kingston, bay mare, 3 years old, \$90; Frank Potts, black stallion, 3 years old, \$35; "Scotty Briggs," bay colt, 3 years old, \$20; Don Zorro, bay colt, 3 years old, \$40; Fine as Silk, rich dark bay mare, \$35; Mary W., bay filly, 2 years old, \$30; J. P. B., a chestnut stallion, 4 years old, \$100; Lintel, a brown mare, 7 years old, \$215; Emmie P., bay filly, 1 year old, \$50; Young Miss Mitchell, chestnut filly, 2 years old, \$75; Miranda, chestnut filly, 5 years old, \$87.50; Maud Clinton, bay mare, 6 years old, \$55; Glenoe Bennett, bay filly, 3 years old, \$37.50; Mysia, dark bay filly, 4 years old, \$42.50.

There were a large number of other horses sold for private owners at this sale after the regular catalogue sales were finished.

This was a very successful spring sale and Capt. Williamson will follow it up as often as the market justifies with good horses.

This sale was under the personal management of Capt. B. P. Williamson, assisted by Chas. B. Paylor, auctioneer, and Millard Mial, clerk.

WITNESSES FOR CHRIST.

Dr. Barron Spoke on This Subject Last Evening.

The special services at the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle continue with increasing interest. Rev. Dr. Barron is an able preacher and his sermons and the interest of the people in the Lord's work are drawing great crowds to the church.

Dr. Barron called attention last evening to the 8th verse of the 1st chapter of Acts and the 15th verse of the 3rd chapter. His subject was "Witnesses for Christ." A witness must know something, so how can we be true witnesses for Christ unless we know something about Him by personal experience. If we have this experience we can at least testify that Christianity is a reality. We can testify to the saving power of Jesus. We can testify to His converting and keeping power.

Sorrow and suffering have visited the homes of many of you, and it is in the great difference between the Christian and the unbeliever. Many who have gone to the other shore were rejoicing in the power of Jesus. "We are witnesses for Christ," said Dr. Barron, "I am going to give you all an opportunity to witness to the saving power of Christ." He then invited every one who was trusting Jesus for salvation to rise. A large majority of the audience rose. All who desired to be Christians were then asked to stand and many rose expressing a desire to be saved. Dr. Barron is an able preacher, and he impresses his points with apt and forcible illustrations.

ABRAM HESTER WINS.

Jury Gives Him Damages to the Amount of \$1,500.

The argument in the case of Abram Hester against Thomas Robertson was concluded last night. The trial consumed three days of the court. Messrs. Armistead Jones and Ryan spoke for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Argo & Snow and Whitaker. The speeches by all the counsel were able.

The following are the three questions submitted to the jury and their answers: First, Did Thomas Robertson seduce Julia M. Hester? Yes.

Second, Was Julia Hester twenty-one years of age at the time? No.

Third, What amount of damages, if any, is the plaintiff entitled to? Fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

The court, having disposed of this case, will proceed with the calendar this morning.

The Bermuda Heard From.

Washington, April 21.—The Navy Department has information that the filibustering steamer Bermuda reached San Juan Bay, San Domingo, yesterday. The Bermuda is said to have a cargo of arms and other munitions of war but no money to land them. A close lookout will be kept for any expeditionary forces that may attempt to leave this country for San Juan Bay.

THE GREAT EASTER WEEK TRADE

Has been grand at the New Store.

RUSH WAS THE WORD.

Dress Goods and Millinery vanished like Autumn leaves after a withering frost. Such a Stock, such Styles and qualities at such prices enraptures the people and reminds one of the eve before Christmas. Fine Shoes and Gent's furnishings will engage your attention this week. Styles here, no where else to be found, at prices that clinch the trade. Satisfaction to all is our highest aim.

Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties at Special Prices.

\$3.00 and \$2.50 qualities in black, tan and chocolates, fresh new goods, cut from fine Russian calf and McNeely stock, opera pointed and the new coin toe. Kid foxed, head stitching. Patent leather, plain or tip of same, compromise heel. Just as a bomb in the shoe camp.....\$1.98

\$2.00 Grade Oxfords.

Newest and most fashionable shades of accepted colors for the season and in blacks. Every pair bears the impress of our name, and are fully warranted by the manufacturer. Style right up to the mark for quick trade.....\$1.50

\$1.50 Would be Cheap.

Everybody's Oxfords, tough wearing, clean, smooth finish, perfectly solid. McKay sewed, plain and patent leather tips. Match 'em if you can.....\$1.25

\$1.00 Quality Ladies' Oxfords

Plain, patent tip, and cap toe, button strap, steel buckle, ribbon bows. Made for a dollar shoe, our price.....75c

Special Bargains Lot.

60 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Lumped at one price. Take your choice for.....85c

Williams & Hoyt's Children's Shoes.

Their reputation so well established that everybody recommends them. Blacks and colors.

Baby Oxfords.....1-5 at 50c. Infants' Oxfords.....5-8 at 75c. Children's Oxfords.....8-11 at \$1.00. Misses' Oxfords.....1-2 at \$1.25. You save from a quarter to a half dollar on every pair.

Misses and Children's Strap Ties.

Browns, tans and blacks. Satin bows, steel buckles. Button straps, slightly and stylish. Sizes 2 to 5, no heels.....50c. Sizes 5 to 10, no heels.....75c. Sizes 8 to 11, spring heels.....\$1.00. Sizes 12 to 14, spring heels.....\$1.25. Sizes 10 to 2, spring heels.....\$1.00. None better, few as good, for the price.

Sherwood Biggs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C.A. SHERWOOD & CO.

THIS BUSINESS

Wasn't built in a day. But 'twas built to endure. 'Twas begun honestly—has grown honestly—is growing honestly. We've been pegging away seven years—giving all our time, thought, energy to better store-keeping—wider stock-offering—better value-giving—lower price-giving. Improvement over improvements have been established over the old firm's ten year business. Ambition has transferred the phantom of possibility into successful reality—that makes our ready-to-wear garments rival the acme of the custom art.

THE BEGINNING \$7.50.

'Tisn't much money—but it'll buy a powerful good suit. The sheep was shorn for every thread in these blue and black imported Clay Diagonal and Fancy Chevots. You can judge how good they are—other folks ask \$10 for the same grades. SACKS and CUTAWAYS.

\$10 to \$12.50.

Not much profit—for we want to sell better suits at these prices than ever. You can easily see the improvement—better fabric—French-back worsteds, for instance, that we never sell a suit for less than \$15—Fancy Chevots, Cassimeres, Tweeds—finished finer—cut with more care. If we don't save you \$2.50 in either case—take your money back. Sack or Cutaway—as you please.

MEN'S \$15 SUITS.

The fullest grade in the house—largest variety—hundreds of suits—Imported Chevots and Serges—Fancy and Plain Worsteds and Cassimeres. A big stock in itself with a legion of friends. They've got the Best work in them. You'll wonder at their value—Tailor's price from \$25 to \$50—Tailor's Variety not in it.

\$15 to \$25.

You expect something extra fine when you pay \$15 to \$25 for a ready-to-wear suit. YOU'LL GET IT. Just as fine as can be made to measure. Best styles—bits of fabric finery that only few—the best tailors—have, and charge you from \$35 to \$50. Our price, \$15 to \$25.

TO MOTHERS.

Our line of Boys' short Pants—suits \$2 to \$5—specially full of interest and variety this season. The Long pants suits, \$5 to \$10, are models that will do for young men 15 to 19 years at Boys' suit prices.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

A GENUINE GRAVEYARD RABBIT.

Mr. Wallace Develops a Valuable Pedigree for His Jack Rabbit.

It will be remembered that The Tribune yesterday reported that Mr. A. D. K. Wallace, of the Secretary of a State office, had paid five cents for a Jack rabbit and was now training it for service in the office. A close investigation as to the origin and pedigree of the rabbit has proven beyond all possibility of successful contradiction that "Br'er Rabbit" is of the genuine graveyard variety. In fact, it appears that he first saw daylight in the extreme northwest corner of the Oakwood cemetery and his ancestry for several generations have been residents of the same graveyard. A remote granddaddy, it is claimed, emigrated from the old graveyard, known as the city cemetery, when the city extension demanded the abandonment of that burying ground. A long lineage of graveyard ancestry is established.

The principal duty which is to be required by the rabbit in the Secretary of State's office is to be the rubbing of his left hind foot upon all land grants and documents of similar importance which may be issued. As yet Mr. Wallace finds it hard to get the rabbit to perform the work. He is so shy that he won't come out from his hiding place when he is wanted. However, this difficulty is overcome by leaving documents which need the magic charm of the rabbit foot's touch out upon the

floor over night, and "Br'er Rabbit" does not fail to hop out and perform his duty well. When there is not time to wait over night the document is placed at a convenient place, a bit of apple dropped upon it and everybody retires from the room. In a few seconds the work is thoroughly done. It is only a matter of a few days. Mr. Wallace thinks, until the rabbit will be so well trained that he will perform his work during regular office hours and without regard to the presence of fellow officials.

Dr. Thompson has not yet decided what salary "Br'er Rabbit" shall draw. It is possible that a session of the council of State may be called for this purpose.

Committee Named.

The Executive Committee for the municipal campaign of the independent Democrats of Raleigh has been appointed by Chairman H. H. Roberts. The committee consists of Messrs. M. B. Barbee, L. B. Phillips, Joseph Blake and M. A. Eldredge, Jr. Mr. H. H. Roberts is chairman and an ex-officio member of the committee.

The benevolent insurance companies or societies are not exempt from taxation under the "machinery act" of the recent assembly, as has been reported. A company of this character at Winston has been stopped from doing business on account of failure to pay this tax, and another company has been reported to a solicitor by the Secretary of State for the same cause.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

AFTER-EASTER BUYING IN DRESS GOODS.



This Big Store's After-Easter Showing of

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS

at the most remarkable prices that have been offered. We have made great preparations for the greatest rush of business during the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, both Black and Colored, many new ideas and after thoughts will be introduced. We have exercised every faculty we possess to have these dress goods stock perfect, true to fashion, beautiful in shades and design, elegant in taste and economical in prices.

This week must be the most notable Dress Goods week of the season.

We gladly welcome you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

I. ROSENTHAL'S GREAT REBUILDING SALE

Owing to the Rebuilding of my Store I am closing out, at a Great Sacrifice, entire Stock of

Millinery, Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

We have everything new and pretty in Ladies' and Children's Headgear, and it will surely be to your advantage to learn our prices before purchasing. SPECIALS: Fruit of Loom 4-4 Cotton 5c, Sterling Prints 3 1/2c, Gingham 3c, Ladies' Waists from 25c, Ladies' Ribbed Vests 4c, R. & G. Corsets 68c, Men's Gauze Shirts 20c, Men's Laundered Shirts from 30c, up. Your chance of a lifetime to buy goods at slaughtering prices.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary out-houses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price \$1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price \$1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Phone 206-B.

WHY JAPAN ADOPTED GOLD

PORTER, REVIEWS AN ARTICLE BY COUNT MATSUKATA.

Minister Gives Reasons—Says Evil Growing Out of Fluctuations in Silver Will Be Lessened by the New Standard.

This morning's mail from Japan brings to me the most important and authentic statement of why the empire has changed to the gold standard yet published in the English language. The article is from the pen of Count Matsukata Masayoshi, minister president and minister of state for financial affairs, who is not only the first authority on the subject, but is the man who more than any other has been instrumental in bringing about these important changes in the currency system of his country. Ever since the time of the Restoration Count Matsukata Masayoshi has been well known in Japan and Europe as a thoughtful and able financier. After having occupied the position of local governor, he entered the financial service in 1874. The adoption of the present system of currency, the establishment of the Central Bank of Japan, the consolidation of the foundations of Japanese finance and the reform of the banking system are all owing in large degree to his financial skill and wise statesmanship. In 1891 he was appointed premier and minister of finance. Subsequently, he resigned. In last September he organized his second cabinet, with Count Okuma as his leading colleague, and is again intent upon reforming the currency system.

There have been so many erroneous reports spread in regard to the recent action of Japan, and the matter has such an important bearing upon the monetary question, that I am compelled to be offered for devoting the space at my command to the Count's review of the situation, which appears in the English edition of the Kokumin-No-Tomo of March 20. I especially commend his closing words, which I imagine we can have business stability with a fluctuating currency, as well as to those who make themselves believe a single nation can successfully meet and overcome the clearly defined tendencies of the rest of the world. Here they are:

"The question which I have chosen in this short essay is an all-important one at present. It is a question which cannot be decided at once simply by our financial interests alone in view. Before proposing this question to the public, we have considered our past history since the period of Keicho, and the general tendency of the world and the future interests of our nation. Our object has been to lay a secure foundation for our currency system. The die is already cast. The world has practically decided the question. Let us walk while it is day. Let us adopt the system while we have sufficient means, remembering at the same time that gold is easily consumed by other nations."

Simple words are these, but they come as near expressing the highest statesmanship as the utterances of financiers whose names sound far more familiar to American and European readers.

After a brief historical sketch of Japanese currency, he passes on to the present time. He says:

"In the beginning of the present regime the government imported the condition of affairs by an eclectic combination of the better system of other nations, and that of our old usage. It adopted gold as its metallic standard, and spent its utmost energy in trying to improve the condition of the currency and in the attempt to stop the outflow of gold. Just at this time, the newly formed government was busy with wars and battles, and in settling the disturbed condition of the nation. It ran short of money and non-convertible notes were successively issued, which tended to increase the outflow of gold and silver. These notes were issued when our financial embarrassments reached its climax. They were known as the Dajo-Kan satsu or government bills. Their age was limited to ten years. Added to these, the Minbusho satsu, or the civil department of bills, were issued with several other kinds of non-convertible notes. However, as this vast amount of non-convertible notes was still within the range of our demands, they were circulated at par as regards gold and silver. But these, being non-convertible in their nature, gradually began to affect our trade, and tended to bring about a surplus of imports and an outflow of gold. Nine years after this, with the promulgation of regulations for the national banks, the bank notes were made non-convertible. The result was the issuing of \$34,000,000 of non-convertible notes."

"The increasing issue of the government and the bank notes resulted in the depreciation of the paper money, and in the outflow of current coins, followed by a surplus of imports and a rise in the price of commodities as well as in the rate of interest. The value of the public loan bonds again fell. The speculative spirit became rampant. The critical moment in the economic and financial world had at length arrived. The pains taken by the government to meet the strain were by no means small. In 1881 the Specie Bank was reorganized. The year following the Central Bank of Japan was founded with favorable prospects for the ready circulation of the currency. The efforts of the government were almost endless, among which may be mentioned the withdrawal of notes on reserve, the issuing of public loan bonds, the increase of the revenue, the reduction of the annual expenditure, the cancelling of the government notes by means of the annual surplus, and the accumulation of the legal tender in reserve. The whole trouble came to an end in 1886. At this time the entire difference between paper notes and the regular coins, which at one time amounted to 75 per cent., was altogether cancelled."

"So much with regard to the non-convertible notes. Now, let us turn our eyes to the actual condition of the currency, the observation of which forces us to confess that only a very small amount of it was really circulating at the time. Regulation No. 12, issued in May, 1878, extended the range within which our silver yen was to be used. Hence the gold standard was changed to a bimetallic standard, but as, in reality, silver was used as a medium of exchange, it was pure monometallism. The gold coin retained its name, but it was altogether omitted for circulation. From that time silver began gradually to fall. At present its value has gone down to almost half of what it was. It fluctuates at infinitesimal. To-day furnish no measure for to-morrow. Why is there such a wonderful difference in the ratio between gold and silver? It appears to me that the cause lies in the amount of both metals produced. The production of silver has been rapidly increasing. The total amount produced in the world during 1885 was around numbers 170,000,000 ounces. It has since increased to 200,000,000 ounces in 1896. The amount of gold produced

during the year before last amounted to 9,000,000 ounces, and 10,000,000 ounces during the last year. Thus the ratio between the two began gradually to change. Twelve years ago the ratio was 1 to 15, but at present it is 1 to 30 or more. Indeed, there must be other artificial causes besides this, but even the difference which may be traced to this single cause is by no means small.

"Thus the nations which adopted the bimetallic or the silver standard are in great difficulty. The other nations being afraid to run the risk, are beginning to reject silver and adopt gold as their standard. Thus a nation may legally adopt the bimetallic standard, yet in practice be a gold country. It is evident it does not allow the free coinage of silver."

Then follows a review of what other nations have done, a fair, impartial review, and the conclusion which Count Matsukata reaches is that the general tendency of the world as to the gold standard has become well settled. Writing of the commission appointed to investigate the currency system he says:

"Within twenty-two months the members completed their work. Laying aside various arguments advanced for and against, I shall at once state that there were six in favor of the gold standard and two who favored bimetallicism. This commission voted in favor of the change. Now, the question was how to put this decision into effect. We did not possess at that time a sufficient amount of gold to meet the case. However, as every one is well aware, as a result of the war against China, we received under the treaty of Shimonoseki the amount of 200,000,000 taels as a war indemnity, and 20,000,000 taels for the retrocession of Liaodung peninsula. China, in order to pay this debt, contracted a public loan in the European market; so, for the convenience of both parties, it was arranged by a mutual agreement, that the money in English gold. The amount which we had received by the end of the last year was £22,400,000 sterling and a little over. By the able management of this money the gold on reserve with the Central Bank of Japan has a fair prospect of reaching \$109,000,000, of which amount the Central Bank of Japan has \$36,700,000 on hand. The rest of the amount, that is, \$72,300,000 and a little over, will be loaned back by the Government to the bank. In addition to this we have 4,900,000 silver dollars on reserve. Thus, combining both gold and silver, the total amount of reserve on hand is \$183,000,000, which surpasses one-half of the total amount of paper notes, which is \$200,000,000."

From the present condition of our equipment, it is plain that now is the time to adopt the gold standard. How shall we do this? It seems there are two points which require special attention. (1) The new gold coin should be one-half of the present in its weight, and contain two fun (1.574 grains) of gold. (2) The silver coins should be withdrawn.

"In changing the standard we must be, above all, careful not to bring danger to the present basis of lending, borrowing, taxation, etc. So we have been careful to plan for the issue of a new gold coin, which shall be equal in value to the present silver yen. Now, it is of the greatest importance to notice the effect of the silver yen. We must know that gold will rise in its value if it comes to be known that our country has adopted the gold standard. Thus, in making the average, it is well for us not to forget this fact. Now, the average ratio between gold and silver in London during January, this year was 1 to 32 nearly, but it is better to settle the ratio at 1 to 32."

"The next question is what ought to be the treatment of the silver yen? Since 1878 it has been in general recognized as the legal tender, and its free circulation has been allowed. The sudden withdrawal of it would not be beneficial or advantageous. The length of time ought to be allowed for its gradual withdrawal. In the place of silver yen, a coin with a value of something less than fifty sen should be prepared and the paper yen notes should be still left for the time being, that there may not be any inconvenience in popular dealings. These notes may gradually be withdrawn when they are no longer needed."

"Let me refer to the benefit and importance of the new arrangement. We can avoid the sudden change of prices. These changes badly affect our business. Should prices rise, we apparently enjoy a temporary advantage, but it tells it upon our wage-earners, weakening the power of production and reducing the amount of exportation. Should prices fall, this equally affects our business, making the circulation of money dull, the state of the market, nothing could be better than the proposed system. It would increase the amount of exportation. The trade with other countries would be greatly improved. It would avoid the change of prices, hence it would assist the development of our power of production. Therefore, it would increase the export trade. The evils occurring from the fluctuation of silver and the difference in exchange rates also greatly lessened by our new system. The circulation of money would be also expanded, which would give a great advantage to our bankers and merchants."

"If these are not tremendously important facts for the friends of free silver in the United States to ponder over, I am much mistaken. A believer in international bimetallicism myself, I went to Japan over a year ago to investigate the industrial development of that country. On my return a friend said: 'I suppose you have more liberal views on silver now after seeing what they are doing in Japan.'"

"The effect has been the reverse of that," I replied. "I am more doubtful than ever, especially as Japan has decided practically to go on to a gold basis."

"Nonsense," said the silver statesman.

Let those who regard it as nonsense read and answer Count Matsukata's calm review of the situation.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

THE LONGEST RAILWAY RUN.

From London to Exeter, 194 Miles Without a Stop.

The longest regular daily run made without a stop by any railway train in the world has just been placed on the schedule of the Great Western railway in London and Exeter, a distance of 194 miles, in three hours and thirty-six minutes, by what is known as the Cornwall express. It is remarkable not so much owing to the time as for the fact that not a stop is made from one end of the run to the other. There have been longer runs made without a stop, but they have been made by special and not regular trains. The average speed attained by the Cornwall express, when making this run, is 51.7 miles an hour, although, owing to a peculiar construction of the road at Bristol, 118 miles from London, the train is obliged to slow down to a speed of 10 miles an hour.

The express train is composed of six long coaches, a tender and engine. An American would call it a vestibule train, but the English prefer to call the cars "bogies" or "corridor coaches."

GAIL & AXS

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

es," bogie being a term applied to the trucks. They are fully as heavy as the ordinary driving wheels of such cars, each weighing about 4,000 pounds, while the train without the engine and tender weighs 140 tons. The weight of the engine and tender is 81 tons, making the total weight of the train as it rushes along on its long run 221 tons.

During the run it is necessary to take water for the engine twice. This, however, does not necessitate any stop, as it is taken up from a trench beside the track, and the train speeds along at nearly a mile a minute.

The engine which draws this essentially "through train" is a curious-looking, ponderous affair, quite unlike any locomotive seen on American roads. It has on either side a single huge driving wheel, seven feet eight inches in diameter, while what must by comparison be termed the small wheels of the engine, six in number, known as trailers, are four feet six inches in diameter.

The water tank of the engine holds 30,000 gallons, and when running at full speed there is a steam pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch, while there is a heating surface of 1,561 square feet.

Each day the run is made, the train leaving Paddington station at 10:25 o'clock in the morning, and it never fails to roll into St. David's station in Exeter exactly on time. The time allowed by the schedule for this run makes no allowance for delays of any kind. Even the time lost going over the loop around Bristol and the necessary slowing down when going through Bath is not allowed for.

THE CAPITAL'S PROGRESS.

Congressional Library and Other Notable Improvements.

A philosopher once said that when the capital of a nation grew beautiful the nation was approaching its fall. He instanced Athens under Pericles, Rome under the early emperors, and Constantinople under Justinian. Had he lived at a later period, he might have added Paris under Louis XIV. His idea was not that beauty is a flower toward the production of which a great nation tends as its consummation—which must bloom and fade before the fruit can be matured and transmitted to posterity—but that the adornment of public buildings, palaces, houses of worship, monuments to great men and memorials of victories, indicates that the great men are all dead, the victories won, the life-ensy which produced them exhausted, and only a feeble remnant of force left to be expended in material glorification of the past. That gone there is none left, he suggested, to carry out the ideal.

If this theory is true England is far from her decadence, for London—though an interesting and attractive city—cannot be called beautiful in the true artistic sense. This theory might make us wish that New York or Philadelphia were our capital, for Washington is growing to be one of the beautiful cities of the world, says a writer in the Hartford Courant. An air of stateliness and repose pervades her, and she is fast becoming a beautiful city. The magnificent display of "palaces" are gradually being filled with buildings, some of which are themselves magnificent. It is a city where every distinguished man of our own country and all foreigners who visit us can be seen once a year. It is the most agreeable winter home for officers of the army and navy and for members of the leisure class. No part of the city is disfigured by barrack-like factories. The climate is favorable to beautiful and profuse form of vegetation. For all these reasons every year sees it more and more beautiful.

The new library of congress is worthy of the friends of free silver in the world, and would be an adornment to any that ever existed. Its beauty has been celebrated in the magazines, and attention is again called to it by the latest issued handbook. Whether there is anything in the idea that a beautiful capital city means a luxurious and effeminate nation or not—the idea seems simply a fanciful one, and to indicate one of those correspondences which are no base for analogy—this building teaches one thing, and that is that the arts have united. Architecture, sculpture, and painting have worked in harmony as they did at the World's Fair in Chicago. Whenever this has taken place, the Parthenon was not simply a beautiful building; it was a house for a beautiful statue, and was adorned with color and metal work. It was "all beautiful within." So the library of our nation is unity finished in all its parts, and not simply a shelter for books where they can be easily consulted of read with comfort. It expresses an idea—honored to literature—and that the other arts have joined to express that idea with equal force, instead of making one supreme and the others subordinate, and valued simply because they brought some factitious ornament to a matter of great moment. Each strengthens and elevates the other, and their union presages the time when love for beautiful things shall become the characteristic of the people. When any one art stands aloof and becomes aristocratic and is exclusively cultivated, then comes the decadence, the age of the narrow man—the man who cannot express himself in harmony with others for lack of broad, enthusiastic sympathies.

From the growing beauty of our capital city we gather no foreboding of an overrich and luxurious civilization. Rather we rejoice to see the sisterhood of the arts so enriching and ennobling our national life.

About Noted People.

The library of the late Secretary of the Treasury, William Wilson, has been presented by his widow to the free library of Winona, Minn.

According to the Washington correspondents, much of President McKinley's personal popularity is really due to the deceptive likeness of his brother, Abner, who takes huge enjoyment in walking about the White House grounds, modestly accepting the homages of the charmed populace.

Amicare Cipriani, who recently arrived at the White House with a company of French and Russian volunteers, is one of the Anarchists who found refuge in England on account of the French law in 1894. He is an Italian of good social position. When fifteen years of age he entered the Italian Army, but deserted twice to join Garibaldi.

The late C. H. Spurgeon distinguished himself in school by a continuous session on the "dunce bench" throughout one cold winter. The bench happened to be next to the stove. At last the teacher suspected "possum tactics" and had all the seats reversed, bringing the bench next to the door. Spurgeon at once rose to the head of the class.

A strange blending of art and marmoset is reported from Budapest. The picture of Louis Blaha, the Hungarian Nightingale, as she has been called since her first appearance at the Budapest Volks Theatre, is to adorn the new 1,000-gulden note, and it is thought that this may help to raise her salary from 1,000 gulden a week to 1,000 a night.

The Rev. Samuel May, of Worcester, Mass., the well-known abolitionist, was 87 years old on Sunday. He was graduated from Harvard in 1829, and in his class were Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Harry Channing, the Rev. S. F. Smith and many others who afterward attained distinction in various walks of life, and as his friend and associate of all the great abolition leaders.

Our Fleet in the Levant.

For the moment the European becomes by far the most important of our foreign naval stations, since the protection of American rights and interests during the war between Turkey and Greece may largely devolve upon it.

Admiral Selfridge, however, has an adequate force for any task now in prospect. The Minneapolis, which has hurried to Syria, is the fastest of all our cruisers, and has a displacement of 7,375 tons. Capt. Wadleigh commands her. Next in size is the San Francisco, 6,988 tons, hitherto at Smyrna, with Capt. Johnson commanding. The Cincinnati, 3,213 tons, recently at Mersine, under Capt. Shepard, is also ordered home, but as the Raleigh, Capt. Coghlan, her sister ship, is to take her place, the total force will remain the same. Passing through the Mediterranean on her way home from Asia, and probably either at Naples or Gibraltar, will be the Admiral Selfridge, the Detroit, 2,089 tons, Commander Reiter. The Bancroft, 576 tons, Lieutenant-Commander Arnold, is in dock at Alexandria.

These vessels are not heavily armed, their main batteries including one 8-inch, fifteen 6-inch, nineteen 5-inch, and twelve 4-inch guns, or forty-seven in all, and the amount will be reduced to thirty-eight if the Detroit is ordered home. But that is enough for practical purposes, and the complements of the vessels, were they full, would be about 1,300 officers and men, exclusive of the Detroit, so that strong landing parties could easily be landed.

In case troubles should break out in Armenia as a consequence of the war, our fleet in the Levant would be relied upon to support the American Consuls as far as is necessary, though upon arrangements for the purpose may not have been completed before the outbreak of the present hostilities.

The right of asylum in our legations and consulates, the rights of citizenship for those naturalized Greeks who have gone from America to fight the Turks, and in general our responsibilities and rights as a neutral nation, may bring up subjects for decision. We could not remain wholly indifferent spectators of a contest like this. We could not find our material interests wholly unaffected by it should it last long, and especially should it drag in other nations, in which last case the export of our breadstuffs would show its influence. But their might also be new governmental relations to assume and the desire of the Greeks that their countrymen in Turkey should have the protection of the American flag marks a beginning of them.

Genius and Insanity.

Perry Patetic—All these great men is just a bit nutty some way. Waymon Watson—What set you to thinking of that?

"Old Gladstone. Look how he goes around choppin' wood when he don't have to."

The Difference

From the Florida Citizen.

The emperor of Austria would not allow his ministers to resign; ours never want to.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited.

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Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davis Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

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Faulty gait remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S. No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at Smithfield, on the 23 day of May, 1897, the following real property to-wit: That tract of land lying in Smithfield miles West of the town of Smithfield, in the county of Johnston, and occupied a February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and land of W. L. Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and William land of James Johnson one hundred and Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (43) acres, more or less, of the cutoch house and may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital, Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

STOCK MARKET
The Condition
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SUGAR LEADING
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Spot Cotton
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C. C. C. & St. L.

STOCK MARKET QUIET

The Condition of Future Trading Dependent on War News.

SUGAR LEADING IN SPECULATION

LONDON BUYING HEAVILY OF RAILROAD STOCKS.

Cotton Futures Closed Steady With Heavy Buying for Near Months—Spot Cotton Steady With Small Trading.

New York April 21.—The outlook for the general stock market, as the news shows that the war will be continued to Greece and Turkey, and all undoubtedly be short and depressed. The sentiment of the market is not telling what the war will do in the general carrying of Turkey, hence Turkey's success, and all seems likely from the latest dispatches from correspondents from the front means the continuance of the Balkan concert.

The market opened firm and higher under the bullish influence of the more favorable London advices, buying by American houses and local interests and the news of the war. The sentiment of the market is not telling what the war will do in the general carrying of Turkey, hence Turkey's success, and all seems likely from the latest dispatches from correspondents from the front means the continuance of the Balkan concert.

The stock market was quiet, but continued throughout the day its firm advance under the lead of sugar and the railroads, which were the strong features of the market. The bulls used the reports to advantage, which were given that Mr. Searles had gone to San Francisco to buy up the opposition companies here to bull sugar.

London telegraphs as follows: "The Stock Exchange today opened with a decidedly hopeful tone. Most of the trading securities were considerably higher. The view taken of the situation by the members of the exchange is that the Greeks will be speedily defeated, that peace will soon be restored and that no important complications are likely to arise."

London is estimated to have bought over 20,000 shares of the various stocks. This includes 10,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Louisville and Nashville, 5,000 Union Pacific and Southern railway.

Mr. Wornser bought 2,500 Reading and 10,000 other stocks. Prince & Whiteley bought about 5,000 shares of Southern railway and 2,500 Louisville and Nashville.

Mr. Wornser sold 2,500 United States Leather preferred, and 2,500 M. C. C. & St. Louis.

The output of the Chicago Gas Company under dollar gas continues to increase, as has been predicted. So far in April the output has been 12 per cent greater than it was last year.

With this output the companies are selling in excess of 6 per cent on the Central Trust Company's receipts.

It was rumored in the "Street" that much of the recent selling of Louisville and Nashville has been local, and not as was at first supposed on London account.

People who have watched the trading rather closely are of the opinion that only a portion of the stock recently sold on short account has been covered.

Attention has been called lately to an improvement that has taken place in the Louisville and Nashville, especially south of Birmingham. This improvement continues.

It is not expected that the Rock Island annual report for the year ending March 31, 1897, will differ much from that of 1896, when there was a surplus over all charges and dividends of 2 per cent, of \$500,592.

Southern railway preferred recovered yesterday as much and as easily as anything on the list. The London quotation was so much above the New York close as to be considered a mistake. Prince & Whiteley had the large buying order, taking fully 5,000 shares.

The advance in the stock was regarded in the room as suggestive of the feeling of Mr. Morgan, and as representing good information as to the outlook in Europe. Selling was chiefly in small lots.

It is reported that the Turks have captured Larissa. If this should prove true it would be a bull card indicating a speedy termination of the war.

The latest dispatch says: "The eastern squadron of the Greek fleet is bombarding Salonica on the west side of the Gulf of Salonica."

N. Y. Central	99
Canada Southern	47
Del., Lack. & W.	150 1/2
Lake Shore	164
N. W.	104
Pacific Mail	26 1/2
Rock Island	62 1/2
Wabash	12 1/2
Sus. & Western	12 1/2
General Electric	21 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	105 1/2
C. & O.	16 1/2
Mobile & Ohio	16 1/2
North American	14 1/2
Pullman Palace Car Co	63 1/2
U. S. Rubber	14 1/2
Silver Certificates	7 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2
Standard Rope & Twine	21 1/2
Tenn. Coal & Iron	10 1/2
Atchison	19 1/2
American Cotton Oil	10 1/2
Erle	12 1/2
Laclede Gas	84 1/2
Manhattan	89 1/2
Western Union	70 1/2
American Tobacco	104 1/2
L. E. & W.	104 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	12 1/2
Northern Pacific	34 1/2
B. & O.	72 1/2
Ontario & Western	13 1/2
Illinois Central	81 1/2
Colorado Fuel and Iron	10 1/2
Hocking Valley	10 1/2
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	27 1/2
L. & N.	37 1/2
B. & O.	71 1/2
St. L. & So. Western	10 1/2
Texas Pacific	8 1/2
Sugar	113 1/2
Bay State Gas	10 1/2
Lead	23 1/2
U. S. Leather	91 1/2
Reading	50 1/2
1st pref'd	41 1/2
2d pref'd	41 1/2
N. C. R. R. stock	9 1/2
N. & W.	23 1/2
Canadian Pacific	49 1/2
Michigan Central	162 1/2
Consolidated Gas	162 1/2

Local Stock Market.	Bid. Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	125 125
National Bank of Raleigh	116 116
Raleigh Savings Bank	109 109
Commercial & F. M.'s Bk	122 122
Raleigh & Gaston S's	104 1/2 104 1/2
N. C. Ag. Society 6's	40 40
North Carolina 4's	104 1/2 104 1/2
North Carolina 6's	126 126
Caraleigh Phosphate Wk's	107 107
W. N. C. R. R. 6's	114 114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90 90
N. C. R. R. stock	121 122
Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	121 122
Seaboard Air Line R. R.	102 102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101 1/2 101 1/2
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	106 1/2 106 1/2
The Mills Mfg Co pf'd	70 73
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70 73
N. C. R. R. stock	90 95
The Mills Mfg Co	90 95

Raleigh Cotton Market.	
Middling	7 1/2
Good middling	7 1/4
Strict good middling	7 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

1 Liverpool, April 21.—12:45 p. m.—Cotton: American middling fair, 47-32d; good middling, 47-32d; American middling, 47-32d; low middling, 29-32d; good ordinary, 32-32d; ordinary, 31-32d.

2 P. M.—Futures quiet. May-June, 40; June-July, 36 1/4; July-August, 36 1/4; August-September, 36 1/4; September-October, 36 1/4; October-November, 36 1/4; November-December, 36 1/4.

4 P. M.—Cotton futures closed steady; middling, 47-32d. Sales, 12,000 bales. May-June, 46 1/4; June-July, 40; sellers; July-August, 36 1/4; August-September, 36 1/4; September-October, 36 1/4; October-November, 36 1/4; November-December, 36 1/4.

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS.

New York, April 21.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the principal Southern ports today: Galveston 873, Mobile 381, Savannah 807, Houston 447, Memphis 192, Charleston 286, New Orleans 2,277, Cincinnati 159, Boston 78.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

New York, April 21.—Cotton futures closed steady with sales of 131,400 bales. April, 7.02; May, 7.06; June, 7.12; July, 7.16; August, 7.18; September, 6.95; October, 6.79; November, 6.73; December, 6.83; January, 6.87; February, 6.91. Spot cotton steady. Middling 7-16c. Sales, 1,765 bales.

Chicago Produce Market.		Chicago, April 21.
Leading futures ranged as follows:		
WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing.
May -----	75	73½
July -----	75	73½
CORN—		
May -----	24½	24½
July -----	26½	25½
OATS—		
May -----	17½	17½
July -----	18½	18½
PORK—		
May -----	\$8 45	\$8 45
July -----	8 57½	8 55
LARD—		
May -----	4 17½	4 15
July -----	4 25	4 25
RIBS—		
May -----	4 70	4 7
July -----	4 72½	4 7

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, April 21.—Liverpool opened 1 to 2 points lower, but rallied and closed at a net advance of 1/2 to 1 point. The spot sales there were 12,000 bales, at 4-3-32d. for middling. Manchester was very steady. New Orleans advanced 1/2 to 1 point. Spot cotton here advanced 1/4 to 1/2 point. The spot sales here were 1,765 bales, at 7-16c. for middling. Baltimore advanced 1-1/2c. New Orleans sold 4,000; Augusta, 761; St. Louis, 425; Mobile, 100; Norfolk, 73; and Savannah, 7 bales. The port receipts were 4,467 bales against 2,964 last week and 5,504 last year; thus far this

week 23,042 against 26,526 last week. The exports from the ports were 25,990 bales. New Orleans expects tomorrow 1,300 to 1,700 against 4,099 last week and 2,655 last year. Houston expects 550 bales against 383 last week and 1,680 last year. Augusta received to-day 571 bales against 164 last week and 111 last year; Memphis, 182 against 126 last week and 133 last year; St. Louis, 171 against 50 last week and 157 last year; Houston, 447 against 1,440 last week and 1,590 last year. Augusta shipped to-day 411, Memphis, 1,164; St. Louis, 1,053, and Houston, 1,003 bales.

MINTYRE AND WARDWELL.

New York, April 21.—Encouraged by the continuance of strength in London, a disposition to buy among foreign houses and the recovery on the European bourses, the stock market to-day showed decided strength. Commission houses business was light, but there was no selling pressure except on spots, and covering of shorts involved some difficulty. An advance of 3 per cent. in Jersey Central and over was influenced partly by rumors of 2 per cent. in Delaware and Hudson radical change towards economizing handling the coal output. The stocks of live hog companies were markedly higher on the defeat of the lobby, which has been working for dollar gas at Albany. Illinois Steel broke sharply without development of news to explain the falling. The industrial group, sugar scored an improvement of over 1 per cent. on talk of new beneficial trade combinations. Chicago Gas met some selling pressure, but exhibited strength on a slightly higher basis.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

Chicago, Ill., April 21.—Liverpool being much lower than Chicago yesterday, orders were sent from here to buy there on Arbitrage business, which was the cause for the rise in the market this morning amounting to 1/4d. During the day they advanced still further, closing 2 1/2d. to 2 3/4d. higher than last night in sympathy. Our market opened firm and gained 2 1/2c. per bushel over yesterday's close, which gave buyers in Liverpool an opportunity to make a good spread between that and this market and under large selling prices broke, remaining steady till about one o'clock when prices broke sharply again. May selling as low as 7 1/2c. or a decline of nearly 3c. from high point of day. The feeling is extremely nervous as a result of the war, shorts, being fearful that the complications may extend to other European countries, are easily frightened. The close was at about the low point of the day's market. The Seaboard reports a good export business amounting to 35,000 bushels. Clearances were fair, 35,000 bushels. Unless the war should extend further than between Greece and Turkey we believe it will require good export buying to sustain the advance. Corn opened steady, advanced some in sympathy with wheat, but later became heavy, closing at a decline of about 1/2c. from yesterday's final figures.

Provisions have been dull, and close lower than yesterday. The only feature was some buying early by a local packer. Hog product is low, the cheapest food in the world, and if the stocks of live hogs are large, the statistics would indicate there is certainly very little chance of a further decline in provisions, and there is a chance that ribs will sell at 6 or 7 cents per pound along in the summer or fall.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

EXCITEMENT ON LONDON EXCHANGE.

Heavy Losses in All Securities, But No Actual Panic Ensues.

London, Eng., April 21.—The Stock Exchange this morning opened with great excitement. The members of the exchange arrived an hour earlier than usual. Though all the securities were marked down heavily there was no actual panic.

Foreign securities were less affected than expected and though all opened with a substantial reduction buyers soon appeared, and declines were mostly confined to narrow limits. Greek and Turkish securities were the chief sufferers.

A member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., said that there was no disposition on the London Stock Exchange to sell undue quantities of any securities, but that the holders of Greek securities fell from 2 to 3 points, and Turkish securities were down from 1/4 to 1/2 points. American securities were very flat, in sympathy with the New York market, though their quotations were still considerably above parity.

Consols were 1/2 below Thursday's prices. Home railroads collapsed. The latter prices in all securities showed an appreciable recovery. The foreign bourses closed steady and with a good undertone. The pressure to sell was speedily checked. The latest prices show a recovery, especially in Americans.

It was remarked there was scarcely any sales being effected by holders of American securities here, the depression in values emanating entirely from New York. A leading firm of brokers was ordered from New York to pick up quietly any lines of stock offered below New York parity.

THE GYPSEY QUEEN.

She is Six Years Old, and Will Be Crowned in Chicago.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Three gypsies, father, mother and child, the latter a beautiful beauty of the varied hues and colors of its dress, left for Chicago last night on the Wabash train. At least, the general opinion about Union Station was that they were gypsies because of their dark complexion and the fact that the mother was wearing a black veil that was not thick enough to prevent the gems in her ears reflecting the electric light of the station. The child was clad in fountains and furbelows of the gorgeous colors of the rainbow. Every conceivable shade and tone, it seemed, had been used to make the little one's dress a kaleidoscope of colors. She wore no ornaments, excepting a coral necklace, but her black eyes shone brightly as the jewels her companion wore.

The three people came into Union Station about 8:30, and the Wabash train they were to take was already in when they were taken down the stone stairs, across the waiting room and into the parlor car, without once letting her feet touch the pavement. As they descended the stairs a party of eight women and two men, all as dark-skinned as the man and child, met them and they walked with them as far as the train guards would let them, talking in some strange tongue. But not once did the man and women stop, although they appeared to reply to the others. When the men and women saw the three safely on board the train they left the station, driving over the eighteenth street bridge in a two-horse covered carriage. This circumstance, as well as the peculiar actions of all concerned, was the foundation for the rumors about Union station last night that the future queen of the gypsies was going to her coronation.

The State Income Tax Law a Farce.

Gastonia Gazette. The Legislature of 1895 enacted a State law taxing incomes. It requires the gross income for twelve months next preceding the first day of June of the current year derived from property not already taxed by the State and income derived from salaries or fees, or both, to be listed for taxation.

So uneventfully is this law executed that it is but little more than a grinning farce on the statute books. For instance, in Gaston county only three persons return taxable incomes. In Irrell county, one of the wealthiest in the State, with two or three Federal officers, and perhaps as many county officers, who have incomes from salaries and fees exceeding \$1,000, to say nothing of persons in private capacity earning handsome salaries, not a dollar of taxable income was returned in 1896. In Burke county, where officers of great State institutions receive comparatively handsome salaries, to say nothing again of federal, county and corporation officers, not a dollar of taxable income was returned in 1896. In Forsyth county, of it, only \$1,400 of taxable income were reported and the preachers perhaps reported that, Mecklenburg and Buncombe came up better with over \$63,000; New Hanover is a good length ahead with \$102,000, while Wake leads with \$116,000. But more than fifty counties no incomes are reported for taxation.

There is reprehensible dereliction somewhere. We believe that in many cases men do not know that they are required to report their incomes. The list-takers also fail often, perhaps, in their duty to examine diligently into such matters, or else are not well posted themselves. When the tax-listers fail, the responsibility falls naturally upon the county commissioners or State officers. If we may be allowed a suggestion to the latter class, an inviting field for reform is opened up in connection with the law. It should certainly be made more generally operative or be repealed.

Bitter and Sweet.

Cleveland Leader.

The apple that grows highest is the best upon the tree; The rose that is most fragrant always has the sharpest thorn; The pearl that is the purest lies within the deepest sea; And the deeds that live the longest are of hardest effort born!

The love that's won too lightly is not treasured as a gem; The words that flow too freely never have the greatest weight; Man appreciates his blessings if he has to strive for them; But he never knows their value if they're passed up on a plate!

Equal to the Occasion.

Atlanta Constitution. The tramp who "lost everything in the Mississippi floods" is now abroad in the land. One of them approached a benevolent old gentleman in Atlanta Sunday.

"And you say," said the old gentleman, "that your children were drowned in the flood?" "Yes, sir," replied the tramp, wiping his eyes with his coat-sleeves; "seventeen of 'em, sir!" "God bless me!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "you are a young man, scarcely thirty, and—"

"I know it, sir," interrupted the weeping tramp, "but they wuz all twins!"

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or \$32 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year \$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year \$8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year \$2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to THE TRIBUNE, Raleigh, N. C.

The Sun.

The first of American News papers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.

C. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

Coal B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices. Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

When You Want

FINEST WORK ON LINENS

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.	
No. 2, Daily.	
Lv. Wilmington	8:00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:25 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m
South Bound.	
No. 1, Daily.	
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Ar. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m
North Bound.	
No. 4, Daily.	
Lv. Bennettsville	8:40 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m
South Bound.	
No. 3, Daily.	
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m
North Bound.	
No. 16, Mixed.	
Daily, ex. Sun.	
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m
South Bound.	
No. 15, Mixed.	
Daily, ex. Sun.	
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

At South Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and western points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

For Tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Thursday, fair, but with increasing cloudiness; much warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	56	.00	S. E.	Clear.
Charlotte	52	.00	S. E.	Clear.
Wilmington	52	.00	E.	Clear.
Hatteras	48	.00	N. E.	Clear.
Washington	54	.00	S.	Clear.
New York	44	.00	S.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 58; normal, 60; departure 12.
Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .08; departure, .08.
Excess of temperature since April 1st, 24 degrees.
Excess of temperature since January 1st, 93 degrees.
Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.60 inches.
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.60 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The high barometric area has moved over the middle Atlantic, with clear, cold weather. Heavy frosts occurred over portions of South Carolina and over all of North Carolina, the temperature falling to 35 degrees as far South as Wilmington, and to freezing at Goldsboro.

A considerable storm has passed in the northwest, causing a rapid rise in temperature west of the Mississippi river, with cloudy weather and some rain. The winds have shifted to southerly in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. E. C. Duncan, of Cartaret, is in the city.

Senator Cannon, of the Tenth district is in the city.

Mrs. Beulah Wilson, of Morganton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. B. Battle.

Mr. Claud Dockery and Sheriff Smith, of Richmond county, are in the city.

Mr. William A. Stunkel of Atlanta, Ga., is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. I. Stunkel.

Messrs. Gerald and Hugh Kendrick returned to Horner's school at Oxford yesterday.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds spent yesterday in the city. He came on private business.

Mrs. O. W. Bingham of Mebane is visiting her cousin, Mrs. S. W. Whitling, of this city.

Mrs. Allen Betts of Varina, this county, is the guest of her son, Rev. A. L. Betts, pastor of West Raleigh Baptist church.

The family of Mr. T. B. Eldridge, associate editor of The Tribune, arrived in the city yesterday. They have found a pleasant home at 305 West Jones street.

MARRIED AT NOON.

Church of the Good Shepherd the Scene of a Beautiful Wedding.

Yesterday at noon in the Church of the Good Shepherd Miss Margaret Stith and Mr. Frank M. Seamans were united in marriage. Long before the appointed hour the church was crowded by the friends and acquaintances of the bride. The chancel was beautifully adorned with the Easter floral decorations, which were supplemented by palms and spring blossoms. The wax candles from a dozen elegant silver sticks cast their soft rays upon the altar. The vases upon the altar were filled with roses and lilies.

The ushers, Mr. Edgar Haywood and Mr. Henry W. Miller, and Mr. Frank P. Haywood, Jr., and Mr. Andrew Syme, approached the altar by the center aisle. They were followed by the bride's three sisters, Mrs. S. P. Childs, Mrs. William Bailey and Mrs. R. K. Williams, the maid of honor. The taste of the bride in choosing her sisters for her attendants was apparent to all who were present. The groom and Mr. Henry E. Litchford, his best man, entered the church from the vestry room. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. S. P. Childs. The pastor of the church, Rev. I. McK. Pittenger, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attired in a beautiful blue gown. She carried a cluster of white roses. The bridesmaids wore gowns of pink flowered organdie.

Miss Stith undoubtedly was as well known as any lady in Raleigh, and she merited the admiration and affection of her numerous friends. Her beauty was augmented by her stock company and charming manners. Mr. Seamans is now Superintendent of the Great Western Lithographing company, of St. Louis. The Tribune joins in extending to Mr. and Mrs. Seamans hearty and sincere congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Seamans left yesterday afternoon for St. Louis, where they will make their home.

Cuba Was a Success.

The audience at the Metropolitan opera house last night was thoroughly pleased with the presentation of "Cuba" by the Buckner Stock Company. In fact, it is the general verdict that the presentation of each play has been a marked improvement over that of the preceding evening.

There was a hearty round of applause last night when the manager announced that at the matinee Saturday afternoon "Cuba" would be repeated. The play as rendered last night is well worthy of being witnessed by every lady and child in Raleigh, and they should not fail to witness its presentation Saturday afternoon.

Tonight "Still Waters Run Deep" is to be the play to be presented.

Only popular prices are charged, and the attractions are well worth the money.

The Mystic Midgets.

It is safe to say that no amateur performance ever received more praise from the people of Raleigh than the Mystic Midgets. The little folk have been highly complimented by everyone who was fortunate enough to see the performance. The ladies in charge desire to thank the parents for sending the children. Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Atkinson are certainly entitled to the thanks of the people of the city for the success of the entertainment under their efficient management. The Midgets were a decided success in every respect.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarrow Block.

Local News.

The Johnsonian Book club will meet at 4:30 this afternoon at Mrs. A. B. Andrews, North Blount street.

Peter Walker, colored, fireman on a yard engine at Greensboro, dropped dead yesterday while at his work.

The Alligator Lumber Company of Pasquotank county has been incorporated with Charles R. Johnson, H. W. West and W. G. Pool as incorporators.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday signed twelve diplomas which are to be issued to as many graduates from the colored normal school at Franklin at the commencement later in the spring.

The residence of Mr. Willis King in House's Creek township was destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon. Nothing was saved. There was no insurance. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. King in the city yesterday.

The noted tax case now before the Supreme Court has not been decided. Judge Montgomery is writing an opinion, but it is said that there will also be a dissenting opinion. The court seems to be divided on the question.

The assertion is made that the dispensary law for Fayetteville will never become operative, from the fact that no power is given the dispensary board to draw the necessary money for establishing and operating the dispensary.

Anyone having ice cream freezers belonging to A. Dughi, or to Chas. Bretsch, are kindly requested to notify Mr. Dughi and he will send for same. Anyone notifying Dughi that they have one of these freezers will be presented with a quart of choice ice cream.

Nicholas John, a fish dealer in Raleigh, and a native of Greece, is deeply interested in the war between his country and Turkey. He says that if he was a younger man he would go and assist his countrymen in their struggle for independence. This is a war, he says, for human freedom and religious liberty.

ELECTION OF VESTRYMEN.

Congregational Meeting of Church of the Good Shepherd.

At a congregational meeting of the Church of the Good Shepherd held Monday evening annual reports were presented from the various church organizations, and the following were elected vestrymen for the ensuing year: R. H. Battle, senior warden.

Hugh Morson, junior warden and secretary.

F. T. Ward, treasurer.

H. F. Smith, assistant treasurer.

C. G. Latta, Wm. Woolcott, B. S. Skinner, Dr. K. P. Battle, Jr., Dr. A. W. Knox, Jos. B. Batchelor, W. E. Foster and C. C. McDonald.

The newly elected vestry appointed the following delegates and alternates to the Diocesan convention which will be held in the Church of the Good Shepherd beginning March 12.

Delegates—R. H. Battle, Jos. B. Batchelor, Wm. Woolcott and Dr. K. P. Battle, Jr.

Alternates—Chas. G. Latta, F. T. Ward, C. C. McDonald and Geo. T. Norwood.

A BIRTHDAY PICNIC.

Miss Iva Upchurch Entertains a Party of Friends.

Miss Iva Upchurch, of this city, celebrated her birthday on last Monday by giving her young friends a picnic. The day was spent on the farm of Mr. A. P. Upchurch, ten miles east of Raleigh.

The forenoon was spent in roaming at will about the fine old plantation. About 11 o'clock Miss Upchurch presented each of her guests with an "all-day sucker." A beautiful picnic dinner was served about 12:30. The dinner was spread upon the lawn, and it consisted of all those good things essential to a delicious picnic dinner.

The afternoon was spent in a most pleasant manner and the party started on the homeward journey about 5 o'clock. There were sixteen couples, and they were accompanied by Madames A. P. and C. W. Upchurch and Ella Harris.

NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

Representatives for the State Named by the Governor.

Governor Russell has named as the committee to represent this State at the Nashville Centennial exposition, Theo. F. Davidson, Asheville; H. W. Miller, Raleigh; T. R. Robertson, Charlotte; Major Graham Daves, Newbern; L. A. Whiting, Wilmington; Dr. W. R. Caphart, Avoca; William A. Graham, Jr., Macphelah; B. A. Capehart, Kiltrell; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston; Major J. S. Morrison, Bakersville; G. W. Conley, Lenoir, and General A. G. Brady, Fayetteville.

Information in regard to the trip can be obtained by corresponding with Col. Davidson.

Dr. Thompson as Superintendent.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, secretary of state, has been appointed superintendent of the Sunday school at Central Methodist church. The school has been without a superintendent since the death of Mr. Strickland some time since.

Dr. Thompson will assume the duties of the superintendency on next Sunday. The school is now in quite a flourishing condition, numbering more than 200 attendants. Every Sabbath makes an increase of both attendance and enthusiasm.

Pastor Glenn has appointed Dr. Thompson to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Strickland, deceased, and an election by the school was not therefore necessary.

The Central church and Sunday school are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in getting Dr. Thompson as leader of their great Sunday school work.

Reasons for Scott's Pardon.

The Governor's reasons for pardoning Henry Scott, colored, who was convicted of rape at the January term, 1896, of the New Hanover Criminal Court and sentenced to be hanged, are then commuted to life imprisonment in the State prison were given yesterday.

"This man was convicted eleven years ago, when he was a boy. It is very questionable whether he should have been convicted at all. The pardon is recommended by the trial judge, by the sheriff of the county of New Hanover, by members of the bar, and by the solicitor for the State. The prisoner is highly commended by the penitentiary authorities for his good behavior while in prison."

For these reasons the pardon was granted.

A Rare Chance

To buy or lease a well established news and job printing establishment in one of the best towns in the South. For terms address P. O. box 9, Wilson, N. C.

A. B. STRONACH BIG SHOE BARGAIN.

Correct Styles, Excellency of Quality and Economy of Prices—
The New—Only the New.

New Wash Dress Fabrics.

The serviceable linen—these include linen batiste, Russian linen crash, Irish linen homespuns and the new transparent grass linens, plain striped with silk, checks and plaids, with embroideries and all-overs to match.

Plain Linens 36-inch to 48-inch..... 12½c. to 25c.
Silk Linens, 36-inch to 48-inch..... 12½c. to 25c.

Scotch lappet mulls. Scotch lappet stripes. Swiss jacquards, Kensington lace stripes, mimosas, Jaconet duchesse, fine Scotch dimities, fine Scotch jacquards, cordinet imprimés..... 6½c. to 15c.

Organdies.

White, blue, yellow, green and pink grounds obtain, with beautifully hued blossoms over the surface, the color being repeated in the linings and ribbons. We are showing all of the new things in

Koechlin Organdies..... 35c. to 50c.
French Organdies..... 15c. to 25c.
Persian Organdies..... 10c. to 15c.
American Organdies..... 8½c. to 15c.

We pay Expressage on all purchases of Five Dollars and over when the money accompanies the order.

White Goods.

No better values anywhere than we are showing in our new line of White Goods.

Persian Lawns..... 15c. to 25c.
Indian Linens..... 5c. to 15c.
Linen d'inde (special) 40-inch..... 15c.
Victoria Lawns..... 10c. to 25c.
Foreign and American Dimities..... 10c. to 25c.

Swiss Organdie, 48-inch..... 25c. to 40c.
French Organdie, 72-inch..... \$1.00
French nainsook, 48-inch..... 25c. to 40c.
English and American long cloth..... 10c. to 25c.

English (Jones) and American Cambrics and Nainsooks.

Foreign and American Piques in figures, stripes and plain weaves.

From 10c. to 35c.

Linen Lawns, Union Lawns and Sheer Linen Cambric.

Silks.

For summer dresses, fancy shirt waists, there will be nothing more fashionable than fancy printed or woven India and Foulard Silks. All of the new designs, 25c. to 50c. per yard.

All of the new weaves and shades in Brocades and Taffetas, 25c. to \$1.25.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once, as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property.

Prices are right.

A. W. MOY & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayetteville St.
Phone 207C.

AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

Mrs. Busbee Gives a Reception Complimentary to Mrs. Hardy.

Mrs. Charles M. Busbee gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home on Hargett street complimentary to Mrs. Caldwell Hardy, of Norfolk, Va., who is visiting her. Many ladies in the city were invited. The stream of callers was constant.

The ladies were received in the beautiful drawing room by Mrs. C. M. Busbee, Mrs. Caldwell Hardy, Mrs. Gibson of Staunton, Va., and Mrs. Keenan. The room was artistically decorated with huge palms and ferns. The guests were invited from the parlor to an adjoining room, where the punch bowl was presided over in a charming manner by Mrs. William Shipp, Mrs. Omega Foster and Miss Bessie Tucker.

The dining hall was beautifully decorated with vines and flowers. In this room Mrs. Charles Root, Mrs. T. T. Hay, Miss Mary Armond, Nash and Misses Lullie and Sophie Busbee served the guests with salads, olives, almonds, tea, cream, fruits and other delicacies.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
Palms,
Ferns.

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.
North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. Phone 113.

MISS EVA PALMER.
Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.
Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at the "Belvedere," over the Farmers' and Commercial bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

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Whiting Bros.

RELEIGH, N. C.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTH-ERN RAILWAY.

Grand Council Royal Arcanum of N. C., at Wilmington, N. C., April 21, '97.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Wilmington and return on April 19, 20 and 21st at \$6.55 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until April 26th, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION,

Y. M. C. A., at Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Mobile, Ala., and return, April 19, 20 and 21st, at \$23.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 1st, 1897.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on

THAD. C. STURGIS,

Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN,

General Superintendent,

W. A. TURK,

General Passenger Agent,

J. M. CULP,

Traffic Manager.

350 pairs high class Footwear on sale Friday morning at about half price. Three big tables full, all one price, take your choice for

\$1.28,

Men's, women's and children's shoes and slippers, some of high value at \$5.00, not all sizes, but every pair worth double and more.

Not a single pair of this lot will be offered or sold until 10 o'clock Friday morning. Only 350 pairs of them and we never expect to be able to offer such values again in fine shoes.

Quantity not limited; first buyers get best selections. It will be the best shoe value ever offered in Raleigh.

Don't forget our big specials in men's shirts. See our big window. Best line of shirts in the city at same prices.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!



COLORED OXFORD TIES.

We will display this week the finest line of Ladies' Colored Oxford Ties in the State, Blood, Chocolate, Patent Tans, Russet, &c., ever shown in the State. Come Styles, New Shapes at prices from

85c. to \$3.50.

Come and see the New Styles and Colors.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

130 Fayetteville Street.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfumery. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

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WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of the Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates for the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to Z. P. SMITH